

DECEMBER 10, 1881

THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 628.—Vol. XXIV.

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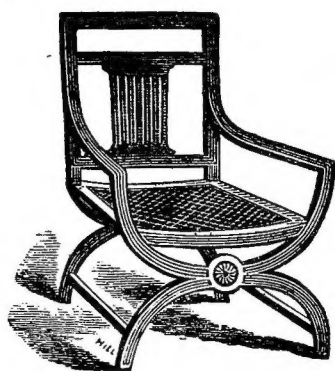
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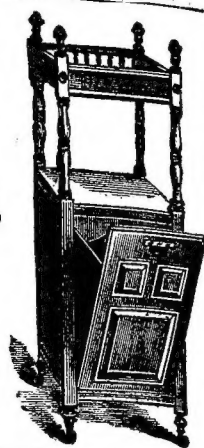
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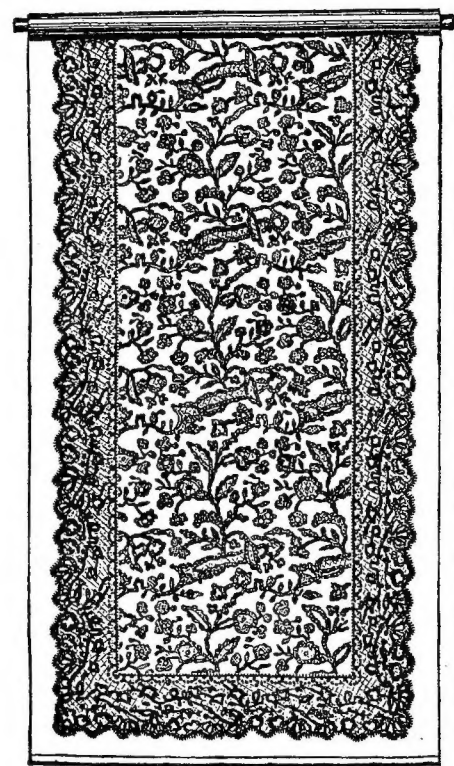
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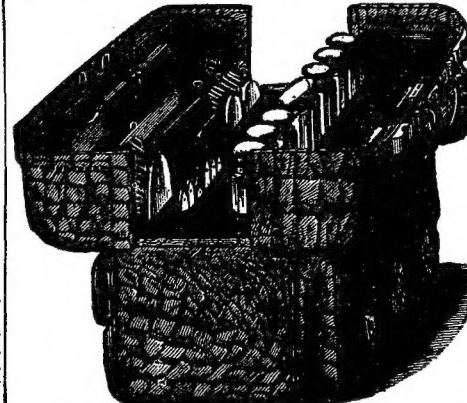
In Guns with External Hammers we still make our "TREBLE GRIP" from 12 Guineas to 40 Guineas. Top Lever, Double Bolt Snap Action Guns, with Bar, Rebound Locks, Choke Bore, or otherwise, Patent Snap for end, from 10 Guineas. Plain qualities at 6 and 8 Guineas. Double Grips and Side Snap Breechloaders, at 4, 5, and 6 Guineas.

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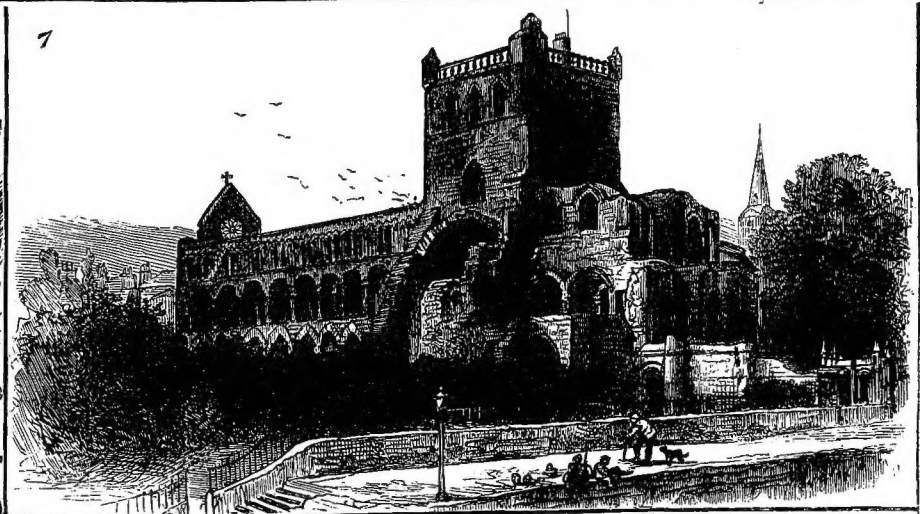
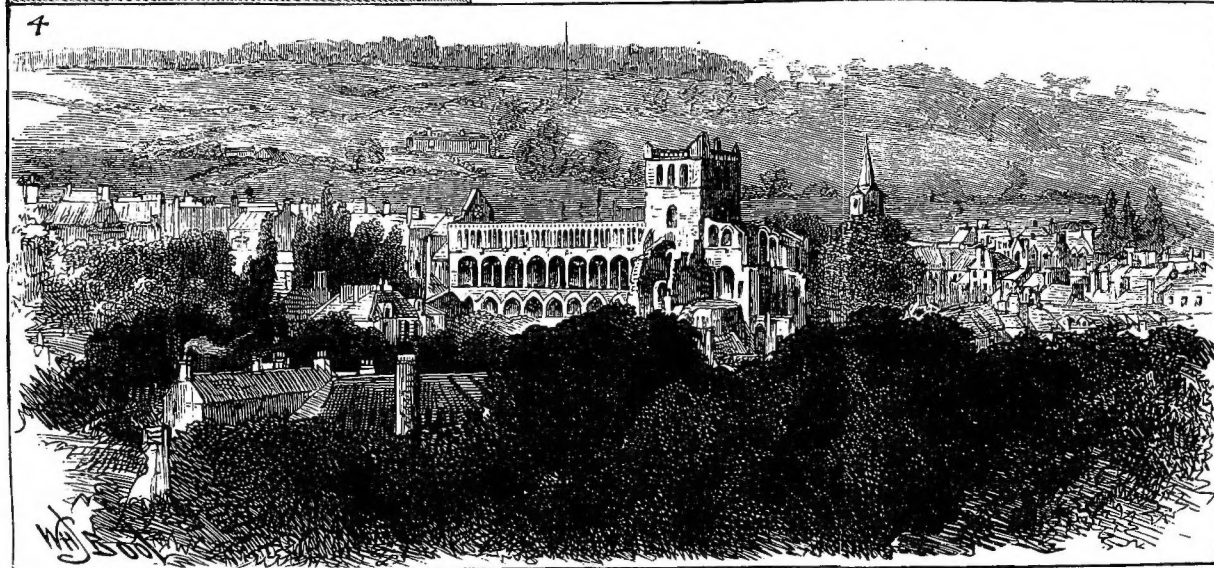
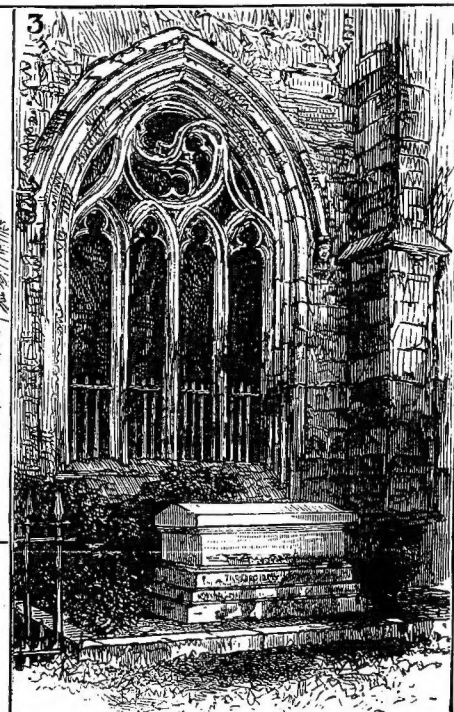
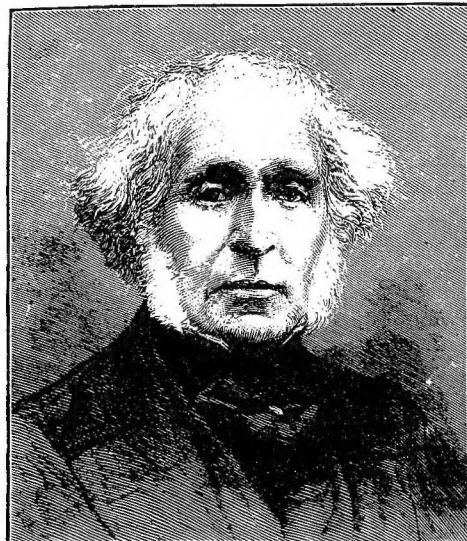
THE GEOGRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 627.—VOL. XXIV.
Regd. at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT [Or by Post Sixpence Halfpenny] PRICE SIXPENCE



1. Sir David Brewster (Born Dec. 11, 1781, Died Feb. 10, 1868).—2. House at Allerley, in which Sir David Brewster Lived.—3. Tomb of Sir David Brewster, Melrose Abbey.
4. Jedburgh, from Allarton —5. House in which Sir David Brewster was Born.—6. Jedburgh Abbey—The Nave, Looking East.—7. Jedburgh Abbey, from the South-East.—8. Sir David Brewster and his Grandchild.

CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF SIR DAVID BREWSTER

Topics of the Week

ENGLISH AND IRISH CRIMINALITY.—Mr. T. D. Sullivan, in a recent speech, contrasted the crimes in England and Ireland, and thanked God that such outrages as were committed in England were not known in Ireland. Irish orators of the "patriotic" sort have often before now said something of this kind, but just at the present moment such statements are especially worthy of consideration. There is, of course, an element of truth in them. England is a very wealthy country, the mass of the people are engaged in trades and manufactures, and a large number of them live in great towns. We are afflicted, therefore, with the vices and the crimes appertaining to our "highly civilised" condition. Riches and poverty are found side by side; the greed for money is stimulated by the sight of other men's wealth; hence swindlers, forgers, embezzlers, and burglars abound. That diamond robberies are rare in a region of small peasant-farmers is in itself no proof of superior morality. But we may at once concede that in freedom from the crimes which arise from breaches of the Seventh Commandment the Irish—at any rate the genuine peasantry of Ireland—are greatly our superiors. It is but fair, however, in this matter to remember that rural districts, where every man is known and watched, afford no opportunity for the commission of such offences compared with the practical solitude of great towns. And now let us look at the other side of the account. It would be more generous on the part of Mr. Sullivan, and other speakers of his kidney, if they were to confess frankly that there are in Great Britain a large number of people of Irish birth or descent, and that these Hibernians are proved, by undeniable statistics, to commit far more than their proper share of the crime of our island. They do not "go in," we admit, either here or in the United States, for murders of a peculiarly cold-blooded and deliberate sort, or for carefully-planned robberies; but they are well to "the fore" with petty thefts and brutal assaults. Then we must remember that in Ireland, partly owing to the personal influence still exercised by the priests, and partly owing to the disinclination of the people to bring their quarrels before what many of them regard as an alien authority, many minor troubles are privately settled which in Great Britain would come under the cognisance of the magistrate. But, to sum up, in which of the two islands would an unprejudiced foreigner, regarding security of life and property, elect to live at the present time? Five hundred and twenty agrarian offences are officially reported in Ireland during November; and, though it is the fashion to regard such offences as less morally black than other species of criminality, without question they are more terrifying than all other breaches of the law. If a farmer is murdered because he has paid his rent, it frightens every other farmer in the country who is purposing the commission of a similar act of honesty. Altogether, therefore, any attempt to make out that Ireland is at the present time less criminal than England indicates a conscience callous against the barbarities and brutalities which have lately made Ireland a byword throughout the world.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND ITALY.—Much excitement has been caused in Italy by the manner in which Prince Bismarck described the other day the state of her political parties. And certainly the language of the terrible Chancellor was by no means flattering. He assumed that the Republicans are the dominant party in Italy, and presented a dark picture of the evils which they have already brought on their country, and of the still greater evils which they are likely to accomplish hereafter. The meaning of this, according to some Italian politicians, is that Prince Bismarck intends to support the demand of the Pope for the revival of his secular authority at least in Rome, under the pretext that Papal influence must be secured against the rising tide of revolutionary agitation. The same view has been suggested in Germany, where it is feared by the Liberals that the Chancellor may even go so far as this in order to obtain the aid of the Clericals in passing his social reforms. It is hazardous to foretell what a man like Prince Bismarck may or may not do, for within the last few years he has shown again and again that he does not scruple to change his policy if circumstances seem to render the adoption of a new set of principles expedient. For the present, however, it may be doubted whether, after all that he has said about the dangers arising from Papal pretensions, he would be prepared, against the wish of the Italian Government, to advocate the transfer of Rome to priestly domination. The chances are that when he denounced the Italian Republicans he was thinking, not of Papal demands, but of the growing power of the Liberals in Germany. His exaggerated description of the difficulties with which the party of order in Italy have to contend was probably intended merely to warn the Germans that, if they did not take care, they would soon be confronted by difficulties of a precisely similar character.

COTTON IMPORT DUTIES AND OPIUM.—The revenues of India are threatened with curtailment from two opposite quarters. The import duties levied on cotton goods have for long been a grievance with the manufacturers of Lancashire.

Tory and Radical Ministries, equally anxious to stand well with that influential county, have promised their abolition, and some time ago they were partially remitted. It is now reported that they are to be abandoned altogether, the deficit being made up by an income-tax. If this be true, a more effective plan for making the people of India discontented could scarcely be invented, even by the Misgovernment which now holds sway in Whitehall. We English are not fond of the income-tax, but the native merchants and tradesmen of India detest it. It has already been tried there, and was given up as hopeless. And the people of India may justly say: "Why do you take off a tax which is no grievance to us just to please Lancashire? It is because we are bound hand-and-foot; we can speak, but we cannot act. Why are we not like Canada and Victoria, acknowledging fealty to the Crown, yet practically independent? If we had their liberty, we should probably double the import duty, making it thereby worth while to spin and weave our own cotton, and so after a while altogether cease to buy your grey shirtings." The opium revenue is also in danger. There has always been in this country a party who conscientiously believe that we ought not to raise money by selling a noxious drug to a nation whose Government is unwilling that their people should buy it. President Arthur takes this view in his recent Message, speaking of that "demoralising and destructive traffic." But then, on the other hand, there are people, usually men who know the East well, who plainly say that the evils of opium are enormously exaggerated; that like other good things it is bad if taken in excess; that it is an indulgence which exactly suits the temperament of the Orientals, who would suffer far more if instead of opium they took to alcohol; and lastly that there is a good deal of humbug in the Chinese official objections to the traffic—the allegation being that they want to secure the monopoly of the growth for themselves. We offer no opinion of our own, though we are inclined to think that the universality of the use of opium proves that it cannot really be very pernicious, but we recommend all anti-poppy-juice enthusiasts to read Sir George Birdwood's remarkable letter in Tuesday's *Times*. It seems to us that Sir George almost proves too much, for, according to him, smoking opium is a rather more harmless amusement than sucking a lump of butterscotch."

A MEMORIAL TO DEAN STANLEY.—The proposal to erect a memorial to Dean Stanley will be considered on Tuesday next by a meeting which is to be held in the Chapter House at Westminster. There can be little doubt that a generous response will be made to the appeal of the meeting by the friends and admirers of the late Dean. Few Churchmen of recent times have produced a deeper impression on their contemporaries, and England will miss for many a day the influence of his pure character and his enthusiasm for everything that tends to elevate and dignify the ordinary life of men. In whatever respects we may be inferior to our forefathers, we are at least rather more tolerant than they; and Dean Stanley did as much as any man of his day to encourage the growth of a charitable spirit. It is proposed, besides erecting a tomb near the window dedicated by him to his wife, to mark the national respect for his memory by filling with stained glass the windows of the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey. It would be impossible to suggest a more suitable memorial, for it would be the fulfilment of one of Dean Stanley's most ardent wishes. The Chapter House is not so well known to ordinary visitors to the Abbey as it ought to be. It is one of the most beautiful buildings of the kind in the world, and it is associated with some of the most striking incidents of English history. Many Englishmen saw it for the first time when they went to hear Professor Max Müller's lectures on the religions of India; and they are not likely to forget their first impressions as they passed through the fine doorway. Stained windows would make the building perfect, and fortunately they may be decorated in accordance with a scheme prepared by Dean Stanley himself.

AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSELS.—A casual glance at the shipping lists in the New York papers shows the great preponderance of foreign over American vessels; it is proved, indeed, by statistics that only nineteen per cent. of the foreign trade of the United States is carried in American bottoms. Public writers in this country have such a belief in the utter righteousness of Free Trade that they attribute the startling decline in the mercantile marine of our cousins to their Protectionist heresies. We doubt this. The most flourishing part of the American merchant navy is that which is engaged in the coasting trade, and which is vigorously protected. And this trade is of no small importance, seeing that the trip round the Horn from the Atlantic to the Californian ports is officially regarded as "coasting." We rather incline to the belief that the falling-off in American vessels was greatly due to the depredations of the Confederate privateers. Numbers of ships were then transferred to foreign flags, and the trade has since followed these flags. But there are deeper causes than this. The Americans have gradually shifted westward. They have become a more inland people. The New Englanders, once among the hardiest and most skilful sailors in the world, have either gone West, or have taken to running mills and factories. And the substitution of iron for wood in shipbuilding has given "the pull" to old England, who used to import her wood, but grows her own iron, and grows it better and cheaper

than any other country. The thorough rehabilitation of the war navy, which President Arthur recommends, will be rendered a more difficult task from the want of a commercial navy whence a supply of bold and experienced seamen can be drawn.

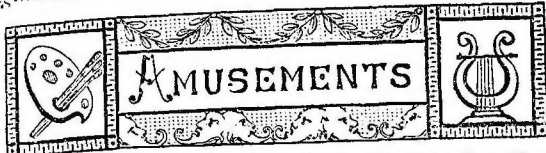
THE SLAVE TRADE.—The death of Captain Brownrigg and four of his men, while endeavouring to capture a slave-dhow, ought to attract serious attention in England to the extent to which the slave trade is still carried on. In the days of the anti-slavery agitation nothing excited more enthusiasm among Englishmen than the attempt to suppress this frightful traffic. Nowadays we are too apt to assume that the horrors which stirred the wrath of a previous generation have altogether passed away. In reality the slave-trade still flourishes, and it is calculated that of all the unfortunate creatures who are dragged from their homes to be transported to a life of misery we succeed in rescuing only about five per cent. Surely, notwithstanding the difficulties with which we have to deal in our own country, we might manage to do more than this on behalf of the most wretched men, women, and children in the world; and it is not too much to ask that a Liberal Government shall endeavour to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of every other civilised country in the task. It will not suffice merely to capture slave-ships; it is of far more importance that we should strike at the root of the evil by destroying the markets which these vessels supply. One of the most formidable supporters of the slave-traffic is Egypt. The ex-Khedive was profuse in declarations of humanitarian sentiment, but he knew well how to mislead European opinion; and there is no sign that the present Khedive is more sincere in the matter. England and France have interfered with so much effect in support of public order in Egypt that there seems to be no good reason why they should not go a step further, and peremptorily insist on a "new departure" with regard to slavery and the slave-trade. If this were done, it would probably be found that the Western Powers had given a crushing blow to the worst survival of the ages of barbarism.

THE BALCARRES BODY-SNATCHING CASE.—The old resurrectionists, though not a highly-respected body of tradesmen, were, at all events, humble helpers in the noble art of healing. Doctors could not learn their business without subjects to dissect, and, before the Anatomy Bill was passed, a sufficiency of bodies could only be obtained by rifling the graves of the dead, or, as in the horrifying case of Burke and Hare, murdering the living. The modern resurrectionist is altogether a meaner animal than his predecessor. Till the other day he was only extant in the United States, the country *par excellence* of abnormal crimes and villainies. When Mr. Stewart, a New York millionaire draper, died, and was buried, the resurrectionists stole his body. A reward of five-and-twenty thousand dollars was offered for its recovery, but the corpse has never been returned. Probably, as in the case of poor little Charley Ross, who was kidnapped and afterwards (it is believed) murdered, the thieves feared arrest if they claimed their booty. As far as the modern criminal records of this country are concerned, the stealing of Lord Crawford's body is, we imagine, a unique case. It is to be hoped that it will remain a unique case; for the crime, whether stimulated by avarice or revenge, is one of a very shabby and disgusting character. The present earl has shown good sense in refusing to offer any reward which would go into the pockets of the depredators, and, if he perseveres in this intention, it is not likely that other malefactors will hereafter trouble themselves with the charge of such grisly merchandise.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR AND CIVIL REFORM.—Those Americans who manifest a sincere desire for the reform of their civil service have been disappointed by the vague reference to the subject in President Arthur's Message. In the first glow of feeling after the assassination of President Garfield, it was assumed by many reformers that the work which he had so vigorously begun would be completed by his successor. This was natural enough, and it is possible that President Arthur himself may have hoped to be able to rise above the ordinary influences of party. Now that the excitement caused by Guiteau's crime has passed away, the members of the various parties are beginning to return to their customary methods of thought and action; and the result, it may be feared, will not be favourable to the cause of reform. President Arthur is personally a man of high character, and he is said to have displayed much ability as a political tactician; but without "the machine" he could never have risen to his present position, and it may be less easy for him than onlookers suppose to break away from the organisation to which he owes his importance. No doubt, if he were prepared to retire, after his term of office, into the obscurity of private life, he might with some chance of success endeavour to continue President Garfield's task. He can hardly, however, be expected to make so formidable a sacrifice, since he is advised against it by all the political friends with whom he has been in the habit of acting. Americans who care more for their country than for their party have good reason to deplore this state of things, for it is certain that the American people will never be able to do justice either to themselves or to their institutions until they have a permanent body of civil servants, with no stronger motives than other classes of citizens either to accept or to offer bribes.

DEC. 10, 1881

NOTICE.—With this Number is issued an EXTRA SUPPLEMENT, containing Views of LONGLEAT HOUSE, the Seat of the MARQUIS of BATH, with DESCRIPTIVE LETTER-PRESS by MR. H. W. BREWER.—The Half and Quarter-Sheets, though delivered in the middle of the paper, must be placed for binding as indicated by their pagination.



NEW SADLER'S WELLS.—AMY ROBSART will be produced TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, December 10, at an enormous outlay, the scenic artists and other employees having had to work day and night in consequence of the compulsory withdrawal of "Peep o' Day" under the injunction obtained by Mr. Samuel French.

BRITANNIA THEATRE.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10th, at SEVEN, Benefit of MRS. S. LANE. Last Night of the Season. WIFE, YET NO WIFE. G. H. Macdermott and Mrs. Lane. Supported by the Company. The popular BRITANNIA FESTIVAL. GRAND CONCERT. The Great Vance, Bros. Vemms, Emily Adams, Rosina Randall, George Lauri, Mdles. Luna and Stella, Louise Page, &c. Concluding with a New Comedietta.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—St. George's Hall, Langham Place. AGES AGO, by W. S. Gilbert and Frederic Clay. OUT OF TOWN, by Mr. Corney Grain, last week, and last week of "No. 204." Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. 2s. 3s. 4s. 5s. Will close Monday, December 19. Reopen Boxing-Day at 3 and 8 with AGES AGO, MASTER TOMMY'S THEATRICALS, by Mr. Corney Grain, and OUR DOLLS' HOUSE, revised by W. Yardley and Cotsford Dick.

SEVENTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' FRESH PROGRAMME. Introduced for the first time on the occasion of the inauguration of their Seventeenth Year at ST. JAMES'S HALL, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, 3 and 8. Tickets and Places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 a.m.

WILL CLOSE THIS DAY.—THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS IS NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket, next door to the Theatre. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from 10 to 6. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary. Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, S.W.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of High-Class PICTURES, by British and Foreign Artists, including Benjamin Constant's New Picture, "PRESENTS TO THE AMEER," IS NOW OPEN at Arthur Tooth and Son's Gallery, 5, Haymarket, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre. Admission One Shilling, including Catalogue.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "ECCE HOMO" ("Full of Divine dignity,"—*The Times*) and "THE ASCENSION," with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," and all his other great pictures at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily 10 to 6. One Shilling.

SAVOY GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS, 115, STRAND. NOW ON VIEW. RORKE'S DRIFT, by A. DE NEUVILLE. An exceedingly fine Etching. Just Published. Also BIONDINA, by SIR F. LEIGHTON, P.R.A. ENGRAVED BY S. COUSINS, R.A.

THE BRIGHTON SEASON. Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection with Kensington and Liverpool Street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton. Cheap Half-Guinea First Class Day Tickets to Brighton, Every Saturday, from Victoria and London Bridge. Admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, From Victoria at 10.45 a.m., and London Bridge at 10.35 a.m. Pullman Drawing Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations. On the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts. A Special Train for Horses, Carriages, and Servants, From Victoria to Brighton, at 11.15 a.m. every Weekday.

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TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West End General Offices, 28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager. (By order)

NOW READY. VOLUME XXIII.

THE GRAPHIC

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15, RUE BLEUE, PARIS.



THE BREWSTER CENTENARY

"THERE is this peculiar interest," observes the *Edinburgh Courier* of the 2nd inst., "in celebrating the centenary of Brewster's birth, that whereas Burns, at the date of his centenary, and even Scott at his, were persons whose mortal existence had passed almost entirely into the realms of song and story, the Border philosopher died so late as 1868, and is therefore even to-day well remembered by many of the living."

David (afterwards Sir David) Brewster was born at Jedburgh, December 10th, 1781. His father was master of the Grammar School there. The boy early showed a predilection for science. At the age of twelve he entered the University of Edinburgh, and when he was nineteen received the degree of M.A. By the time he was twenty he had won some fame as a scientific explorer, and became editor of the *Edinburgh Magazine*. He was intended for the Church; but, discovering that the pulpit was not his sphere, he wisely renounced it in favour of more congenial pursuits. In 1807 his scientific labours were abundantly acknowledged. He was made an LL.D. of Aberdeen University, an M.A. of Cambridge, and a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Nine years later he was elected a member of the Institute of France, and about the same time brought out his Kaleidoscope. It is difficult now to realise the sensation which this discovery caused at the time. Honours were heaped upon him, and distinguished men came from all parts of the world to visit him in his snug retreat at Allerley, near Melrose. A discovery of far more practical importance than the kaleidoscope was that of a lens, with corresponding apparatus, for illuminating lighthouses. This Brewster invented in 1811, but more than twenty years elapsed before the improvement was adopted. At length all the lighthouses round our coast were furnished with the new illuminator. As a writer, besides his gigantic work, the "Encyclopædia," Sir David Brewster for more than twenty years had a paper in nearly every number of the *North British Review*. He also wrote "The Life of Sir Isaac Newton," a series of biographies entitled "The Martyrs of Science," and a work on the Plurality of Worlds, being a reply to Professor Whewell. He died, as above noted, in 1868, and was buried at Melrose.

Jedburgh, Brewster's birthplace, is a very interesting town of great antiquity, and up to the time almost of the junction of the two Crowns, after the death of Queen Elizabeth, was the scene of perpetual raids and frays, being on the verge of that turbulent Border region, and close to one of the chief passes through the Cheviot Hills. The Castle at Jedburgh was one of the finest of the Border castles, but it was razed to the ground in 1409, and its site is now occupied by the county prison.

The venerable Abbey, however, is by far the most interesting object in the borough. It was founded in the twelfth century. The conventual buildings have completely disappeared, and all that now remains of the monastery is part of the church, which was built in the form of a St. John's cross. The great tower, the north transept, and the nave, with the exception of the side aisles, are nearly entire; the south transept is almost gone, and the chancel is much dilapidated. "This venerable pile," says a recent authority, "is the most perfect and beautiful example of the Saxon (Norman) and Early Gothic in Scotland."

The lordship and barony of Jedburgh have been in possession of the Lothian family for nearly 250 years, and the present Marquis has made great improvements.

The names of several celebrities, besides Brewster, are connected with Jedburgh. Mary Queen of Scots stayed here for a month, during which she was seized with an illness which nearly proved mortal, and the recovery from which she often regretted in her later years of unhappiness. At the close of the last century Queen Mary's house was occupied by a Dr. Lindsay. The charms of his daughter, the "sweet Isabella Lindsay," have been celebrated by Burns, who lodged here for some time at No. 27, Canongate. The "Young Pretender," too, and William Wordsworth have also honoured Jedburgh with their company. The house in Canongate in which Brewster was born (in a second-floor back room) has lately been fitted up as a model lodging-house, at the expense of the Marquis of Lothian.

In mediæval days Jedburgh was famous for its fruit gardens, especially its pears. Many of the old pear trees have disappeared, but even now, in the spring, Jedburgh, seen from the top of the Abbey, looks like a large garden. Burns speaks of its "charming romantic situation, with gardens and orchards intermingled among the houses."

Much of the foregoing information we have derived from Smail's "Guide to Jedburgh," compiled by James Watson, a very excellent specimen of the *genus* local guide.

Our engravings are from photographs as follows:—The Tomb at Melrose Abbey, by T. Clapperton, Melrose; the two views of Jedburgh Abbey and Jedburgh, from Allerton, by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen; Sir D. Brewster's House at Allerley, by John Annan, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; the portrait, by Edwin Musgrave, appeared originally as the frontispiece to the "Home Life of Sir D. Brewster," by his daughter, Mrs. Gordon.

THE NEW NATIONAL ART MUSEUM AT BERLIN

THE birthday of the Crown Princess was celebrated this year most appropriately by the opening of a National Art Museum at Berlin, an undertaking in which the Princess has always taken the greatest interest, and which she has striven to model after the South Kensington Museum and Art and Industrial Schools—so admirably organised by the late Prince Consort. A Training School for Design has existed for some years at Berlin, and a large collection of Art objects has been gradually formed, which received a noteworthy addition in the purchases at the Paris International Exhibition by Professor Lessing. A proper building in which to house these treasures became a pressing necessity, and accordingly a handsome museum has been erected in the Königgrätzer Strasse, at a cost of 150,000. Its architectural style is mainly classical, and the walls within and without are richly, if not, indeed—*The Times* correspondent remarks—rather over profusely adorned with sculpture, friezes, and glass mosaic, illustrating the history and development of art and civilisation among the leading families and countries of the world. Its contents have been derived from various State and public sources, and from the collections of various Teutonic princes, who have contributed with a liberal hand. As we illustrate there is a section devoted to a very fine show of Mediæval and Renaissance furniture, domestic and ecclesiastical lacquer work, with a large collection of pottery and faience, metal and enamel work, and the products of weaving and embroidery. Dr. Schlie-mann's Trojan collection, which he presented to the German nation, is also exhibited there, while there is a magnificent Indian collection to which Her Majesty, the authorities of the Indian Museum, the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Lytton, and numerous other Oriental collectors have largely contributed—the catalogue being carefully compiled and written by Sir George Birdwood, C.S.I.

As we have said, the Museum was opened on November 21, by the Crown Prince and Princess, the former of whom pronounced

the inauguration speech. After stating the gratification of the Prince and Princess at the completion of the building, he added, "The Crown Princess sees to-day the fulfilment of an object which she has aimed at, and been engaged in furthering, for years. In the spirit of her father of undying memory, we think gratefully of all those who have assisted in building up this edifice—both those who have passed away, and those who have lived to see its completion. The collections it contains are thrown open for the purpose of stimulating artistic trades, and satisfying the desire of the public for knowledge." Sir Cunliffe Owen also spoke on behalf of the Queen, and expressed Her Majesty's pleasure at the completion of a work which had been suggested by the South Kensington Museum. "That which the Prince Consort, whose memory would never be forgotten, had created, had exercised a most beneficial influence, and was now giving promise in Germany of fresh successes in the field of Industrial Art." The "Hallelujah Chorus" and a march specially composed for the occasion by Herr Joachim closed the ceremonial.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND DOG SHOWS

THE Birmingham Cattle Show, which was held last week in Bingley Hall, was pronounced on all sides to have been the best and most comprehensive which has been held during the thirty-three years that the Birmingham Agricultural Society has been in existence. The entries, which are yearly on the increase, numbered in all 3,901, and included cattle proper, sheep, pigs, poultry, pigeons, roots, and corn, prizes being awarded to the amount of 2,700. The quality of the animals also was no less noticeable than the number, but as *The Times* correspondent very aptly remarks, no inference with regard to a turn of the tide in agricultural matters can be drawn from the "exceeding numbers and excellent merit" of the animals either at Birmingham or at this week's Show at Islington. The exhibitors do not fairly represent the "business farmers" of the country, a large proportion occupying land for pleasure, while some may be looked upon as fanciers of good stock and devoted to prize-winning.

Our illustrations are self-explanatory, but we may mention that with regard to the cattle, one of the chief prizes—the first award for Hereford oxen—was carried off by Her Majesty for a magnificent animal, bred by Mr. Child, of Staunton-on-Arrow. The heaviest animal in the show weighed 21 cwt. 3 qrs. The pigs, strange to say, were not so good a class as usual, the quality of the animals exhibited being somewhat below the average.

The Birmingham Dog Show was held at the Curzon Exhibition Hall. The number of entries, 936, showed a slight decrease on former years, but the Show was in every way successful, and the attendance was too large for the convenience of the general visitor. One novel feature, that deserves great commendation, was a display of travelling boxes or cages for conveying dogs by rail. We are glad to see that of late years considerable attention has been directed to this subject, for the sufferings of our poor canine friends, shut up in a dark, ill-ventilated, filthy hole, close to the axle of the wheels, and exposed to the full force of its vibration, must be terrible. We live, however, in a distinctly humanitarian age, as the constant prosecutions for cruelty amply testify, and it is surely an anomaly to permit railway companies to inflict unnecessary torture, not only upon dogs, but frequently upon cattle and sheep, in their transit from market to market, or more especially from the provinces to the metropolis.

Our illustrations depict some of the canine fashionables of the Show. In the dachshund and Scotch terrier we have two general public favourites of the hour—for the public taste changes in dogs as in other things—and the star of the pugs is once more on the decline. There is one dog, however, who always retains favour with certain classes, and that is the "deliciously ugly"—as we have heard him termed—bull-dog. Although his *raison d'être* disappeared with bull-baiting, he is still largely patronised and very widely bred. Despite his savage aspect, he is as mild and gentle as a lamb with those he knows, and a better "friend in need" can hardly be imagined. Much safer, even at a Show, is he than the treacherous Pomeranians which our artist has shown in their cages, and has wisely adorned with the legend, "Trust them not." Allured by their gentle innocent appearance, many people, ladies especially, are frequently tempted to put their fingers through the bars, and are rewarded by an ungrateful growl and snap. Puppies are always an attractive feature at a Dog Show, and their unwieldy gambols a great source of amusement to those less scientific visitors who are more interested in the general appearance of the dogs than in the mysteries of this or that particular point or characteristic in head, coat, or tail, which so completely absorb the professed dog-fancier.

NEARING THE LAST PORTAGE ON CLEAR WATER LAKE

THE correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* writes: "On reaching the further side of the seven mile portage, and looking out over Clear Water Lake, a brilliant sight presented itself. Here were no less than ten large and brilliantly painted bark canoes, all fully manned with crews, made up of the very best canoe-men in the North-West, and uniformed in red shirts, blue caps, and white trousers. Nearly all were Indians or half-breeds, save one crew of Scotchmen who manned the first canoe, which was occupied by His Excellency, Dr. Macgregor, and Mr. Austin. In the second canoe were Colonel de Winton, Mr. Sydney Hall, and Dr. Sewell, while the third was occupied by Captain Chater, Captain Perceval, and the Hon. Mr. Bagot. After these came the remaining seven canoes, the whole flotilla carrying no less than eighty people, fifty of whom were uniformed canoe men."

"The run across Clear Water Lake was a most delicious one—I shall never forget it," writes our artist. "The loveliness of the day, the mirror-like surface of the lake, with its perfect reflections of islands and pine-trees, the luxurious ease in which we lay in our birch-bark gondolas, feasting our eyes with the ever-varying series of islets, rocks, and trees; with the gorgeous colouring of a picture made up of a sky streaked by the setting sun, with broad bands of orange, vermilion, and purple grey; the deep-toned greens of the trees, with their reflections; the reds and blues of our canoe-men, with the spots of white, yellow, orange, and blue on the gunwales of our canoes that seemed garish at first, but were mellowed now in the waning light, and blending with the rich warm tints of the natural birch bark."

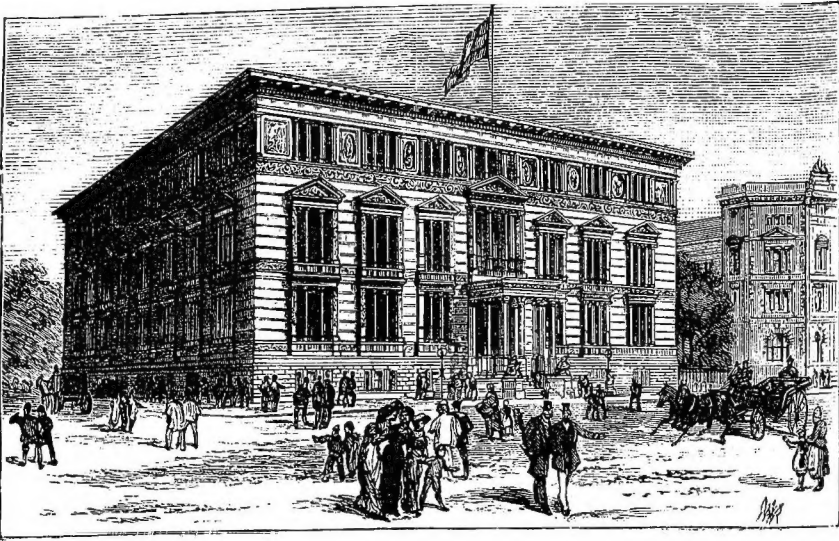
"I was never tired of watching the foam and spray that flew from the prow of our canoe and the paddles of our men. The long swelling lines that parted in our wake and stretched to those still deep olive reflections by the banks, which sometimes receded far away, sometimes closed in upon us, and overhung our course with beeding crag or leaning pine."

"As we neared our last portage our stately procession ended in something very like a race. Each crew wished to show its prowess, and all were eager to win the honour of second place behind His Excellency's boat, so that, whirled away by the excitement of the figures, we forgot the landscape."

"We owe this treat, which will last in our memories all our lives, to its author, Mr. John J. McDonald, assisted by Dr. Blanchard, and Mr. Kennedy of Rat Portage."

ROUND THE WORLD YACHTING—IV.

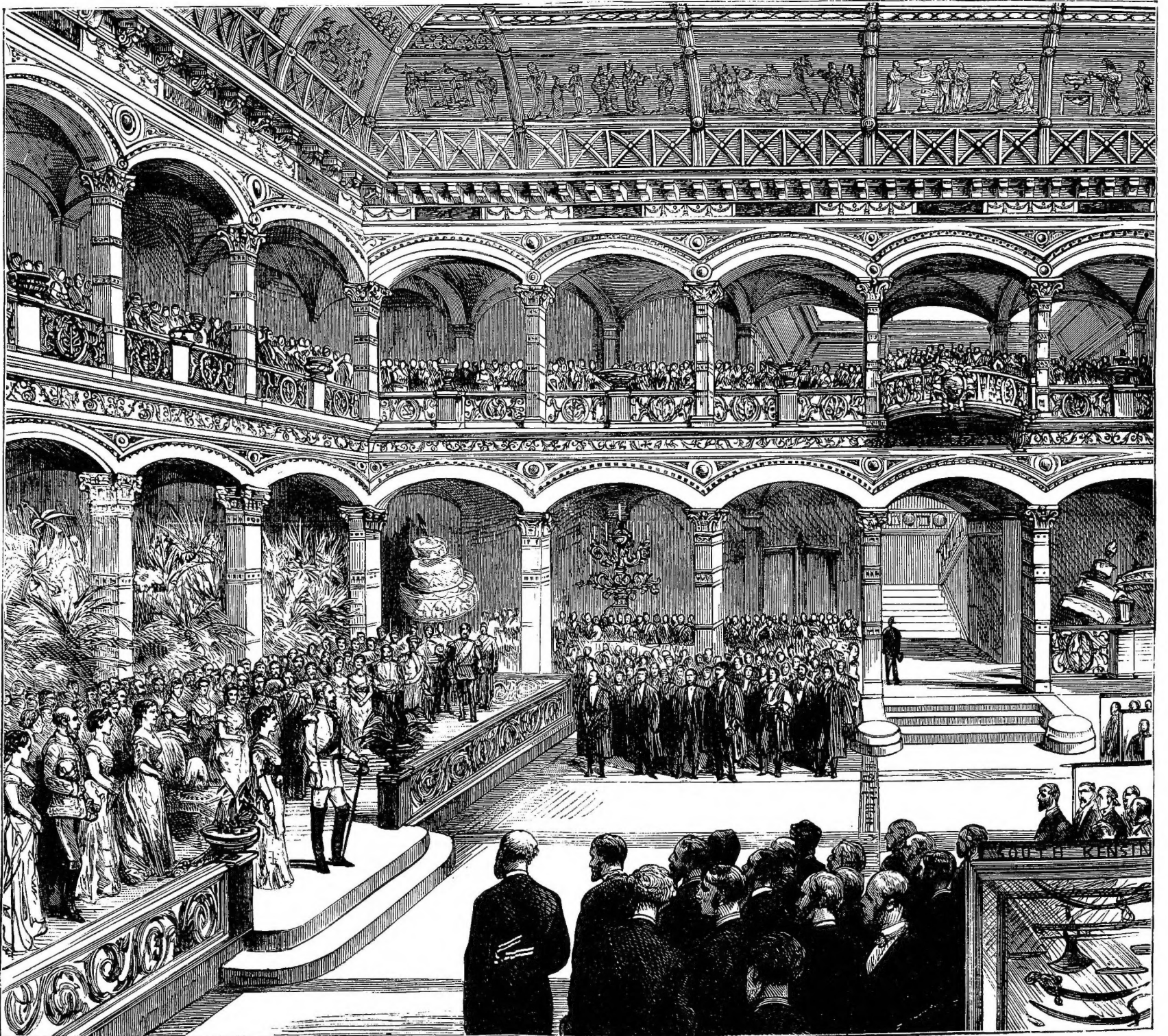
AT Genoa, as we mentioned last week, the Italian authorities put the *Ceylon* and her inmates under quarantine, so that they did not get ashore long before it grew dark; however, Mr. Fripp managed to take some sketches. One is a view of part of the harbour, the other represents the Ponte Carignano, a bridge of great height joining



EXTERIOR OF THE BUILDING

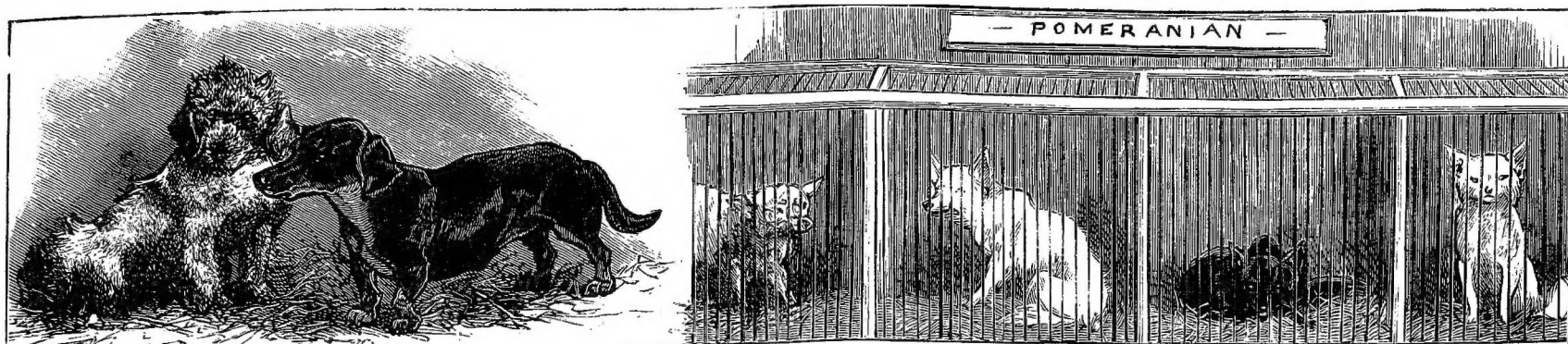


THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE ROOM



THE OPENING CEREMONY

THE NEW NATIONAL ART MUSEUM AT BERLIN, RECENTLY OPENED BY THE IMPERIAL PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF GERMANY



The Fashionables

Trust them not



Carnivora and their Prey

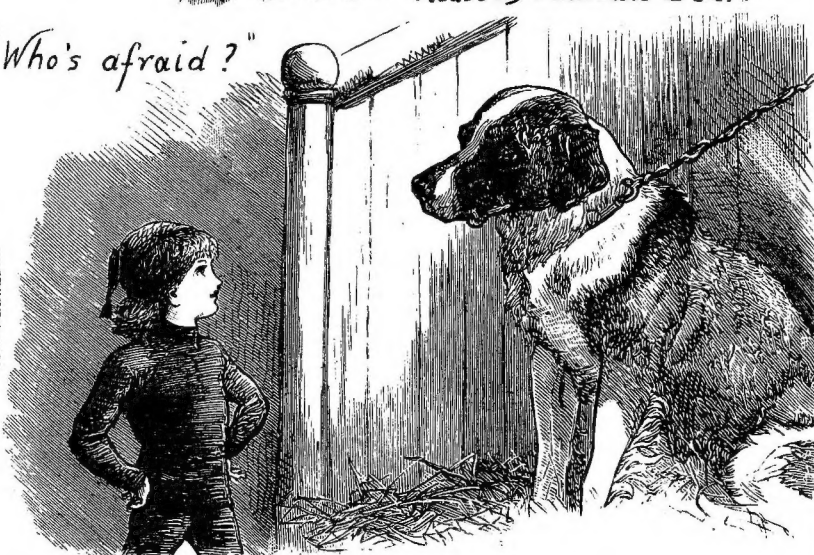


"Please try a little bit Dears"



The Lost One

"Who's afraid?"



The Puppies



Sweets to the Sweet

two hills on which part of the town is built. The situation of Genoa is magnificent. It is equally imposing whether viewed from the sea, or from the heights above the town, but the traveller is disappointed when he finds himself entangled in a labyrinth of narrow lanes. It is a question, however, whether this arrangement is not better suited for a warm climate than the broad rectangular thoroughfares of modern cities.

On the morning of the 21st ult. the *Ceylon* sighted Vesuvius, passed in the dawn close to Ischia, one of those volcanic islands which add so much to the beauty of the famous Bay, and anchored off Naples before breakfast. A swarm of boats speedily surrounded the ship—some of these contained musicians; a specimen of one boat-load is here given, singing the popular Neapolitan ditty, "Santa Lucia." On landing the passengers were surrounded by a howling crew of tag-rag-and-bobtail, to escape from whom most of them took refuge in frys, and were driven round the town. The Piedigrotta leading to Posilipo is interesting. Originally the tunnel was not half so high, but owing to the sinking of the roadway it has gradually been excavated lower; high up on the sides can be seen the marks of the axles of the wheels of former vehicles. One sketch represents an old fellow who earns a few pence with his bagpipe and two dolls; the latter he works with a string attached to his left knee.

A *Daily News* telegram informs us that the *Ceylon* was at the Piræus on the 1st and 2nd inst., during which time Athens was visited. She reached Constantinople on the 6th, after meeting with a heavy north-easterly gale, and was to leave for Smyrna on Thursday midnight, 8th inst.

"MARION FAY"

MR. TROLLOPE'S New Story, illustrated by W. Small, is continued on page 589.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND

UNHAPPILY there is no change in the state of affairs in Ireland. The record of the week has been precisely like that of so many other weeks that have gone before it—one long list of outrages of every degree of atrocity. One reported murder, however, has been contradicted, that of a farmer of Athlone, who it was stated had been shot dead while driving home, but who, it has since been ascertained, was killed by falling out of his cart while intoxicated. At the opening of the winter assizes, Baron Fitzgerald in Connaught, and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in Munster, both deplored the great increase in crime, and the insolent defiance of law and authority. The last-mentioned judge, however, discovered an element of hope in the fact that in the official reports before him the parties suspected or accused of crime were not of the farming class. "It was,"

Le Plateau. The Mpongwe tribe inhabits the north and south of the river, and the illustrations are intended to show some of their leading characteristics.

The first sketch shows the headdress of the Mpongwe woman. Their heads are dressed about every eight weeks; they cannot do it themselves. Fat and grease make the ridges solid. The women wear brass and copper anklets, sometimes halfway up to the knee. A square wrapper of bright colour is their usual garment, just above the waist.

The second sketch depicts the general native dance. All the women on one side clapping their hands; the men on the other, making more noise. The single figure is doing a *pas seul*. The music consisted of two tam-tams, or drums, backed by two heavy drumsticks, beaten upon an empty packing-case. The dance was given by King Retiga, who has all the characteristics of the true negro chief, including fifteen wives, twenty-four children, a goodly number of slaves, and last, not least, a great love of rum. As the moon rose the scene was really impressive, and we could not but think that the bruit of music must have been intended originally to frighten away the wild beasts, the panthers and boa-constrictors, of which latter we saw at the American Mission a specimen seventeen feet long.

Most of the other engravings need no special explanation. The Mantis, or Devil's Horse, is a very curious but harmless creature, with lobster-claws in front. It is drawn full size.

The R.V.S. *Wanderer* belongs to C. J. Lambert, Esq., who is going with his family round the world.

No. 17 represents part of the French Mission, where the sisters teach the girls trades and house work. The boys also learn trades, and then are started for themselves.

The Fans are cannibals, and have their teeth filed quite to a point. The man from whom the paddle (No. 18) was obtained was a fine noble savage.

No. 20. This gorilla skull of great size was presented by King William of Denis to Mr. Lambert, of R.V.S. *Wanderer*.

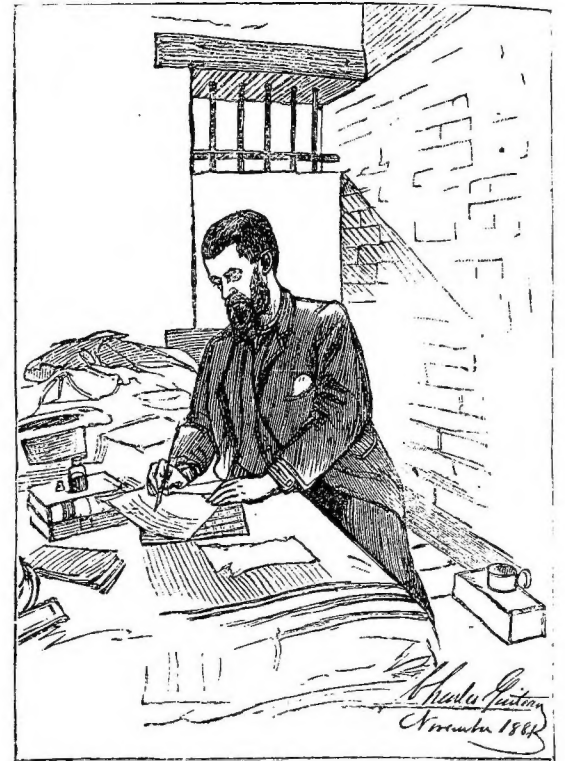
The native swords are very curious and very interesting; the sheath is made from the skin of the iguana.

The last sketch shows the American Mission. The Rev. William Walker came here in 1842, and has devoted his whole life to the work here. The Mission has worked hard and got schools organised; but the harvest is small. With their food ever ready at hand—plantain, banana, iguana, bread fruit, and cocoa-nuts—the only incentive to work is rum for the men and tobacco for the women. Mr. Walker knew Du Chaillu well, and it is most interesting to hear his experiences of negro life. It was with much regret that we gave up a shooting excursion. Gorillas, buffaloes, panthers, alligators, birds of splendid colour, parrots, toucans, monkeys, vampire bats, and iguanas would have given us a varied bag.—Our engravings are

stands upon a single slab of white marble with a dark marble foot-pace. Upon the super-altar, which is of inlaid marble, stands a cross four feet high, Eucharistic and Vesper lights, and vases of flowers. The choir screen is of veined alabaster inlaid with dark marbles.—Our engraving is from a photograph by Fischer, of Dacre Street, Manchester.

THE TRIAL OF JULES GUTEAU

ON Monday, November 14th, began the trial of Jules Guiteau, who on the 2nd July shot President Garfield at the Baltimore Railway Station, Washington. We have already given his portrait and a biographical notice of him, and now depict him in his cell as

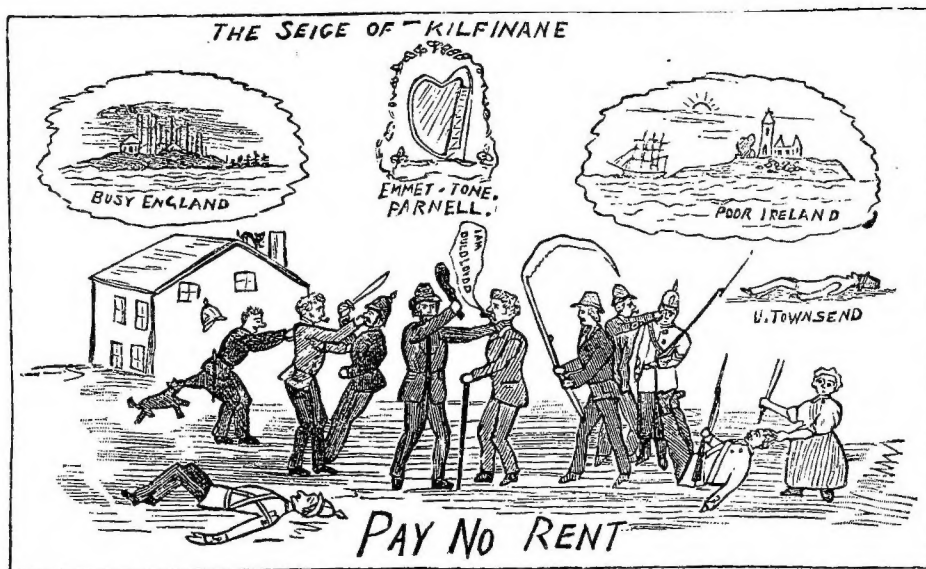


GUTEAU IN HIS CELL

sketched by Mr. J. G. Davidson, and published in *Harper's Weekly*. Guiteau himself approved of the drawing as the most correct likeness which has been taken of him, and endorsed it as such with his signature. His defence at the trial is simply and solely that of insanity, for it would be of no possible use denying the actual assassination, as he was caught red-handed, nor indeed could anything be made out of the plea that the subsequent treatment of the wound by the surgeons was injudicious. But even the American journals are expressing great doubts of his being convicted. As *Harper's Weekly* remarks, "It must be borne in mind that the Criminal Court at Washington is not guided by the principles of natural justice, not even by the well-established doctrines of law and the enactments which exist in most of the States, nor yet by the precedents and decisions which make up the common law of England or of any of our own States. It is obliged to administer justice according to a most curiously mixed body of authorities. In the first place, there are the statutes of the United States—so far as they apply; in the next there are the precedents and decisions which have been given in the District of Columbia alone; finally, there are the statutes and precedents inherited from the State of Maryland." We have quoted this at length because we in England are accustomed to grumble at the complexity of our own law, and it is somewhat consoling to find that, despite a model Republic, they are no better off on the other side of the Atlantic. His conduct throughout the trial has been exceedingly wild, but an opinion exists that he has been somewhat overdoing it, or, as one writer remarks, "arguing his own insanity." Before his trial also he acted as though absolutely insane, and speculated upon whom he should marry when he should be released and rewarded by his "friend," President Arthur. When brought face to face with danger, however, he cringes like a coward, and the yells of a crowd will cause his cheek to blanch and his knees to shake like a veritable poltroon rather than animate him with the courage of a Divine-inspired martyr, such as he professes to be. We in England have recently had some experience of a murderer's plea of insanity, which, however, had little effect upon his hearers. Will our Transatlantic cousins, who are almost as ingenious as our friends across the Channel at finding "extenuating circumstances," be any the less firm? For the sake of the "sane" portion of humanity we hope not.



THE IMPERIAL THEATRE, which has a special function in the way of giving permanent afternoon performances, has reopened with a new comedy drama, entitled *Under the Mistletoe*, which is the joint work of Mr. Molyneux St. John and Mr. R. M. Jephson. Unfortunately the new piece, which is of extraordinary length, has few merits to recommend it. The authors are manifestly unversed in the ways of the stage, and wholly without the dramatic tact which is required for the effective setting-forth of a story. Truth to tell, they have very little story to put forth, beyond the facts that a designing, unscrupulous young lady, who has involved her first husband in a fatal duel, intrigues to obtain an offer of marriage from a rather soft-hearted, middle-aged gentleman, whose grown-up daughter she contrives to kidnap by way of removing an inconvenient observer of her proceedings. The rest of the play is chiefly made up of gossipings, flirtations, and the small talk of fashionable folk at open-air luncheons. A farcical complexion is imparted to the *finale* of one act by the sudden consternation of one of these parties on the discovery of a toad and a nest of ants among the provisions; but this is counterbalanced by the essentially melodramatic character of the *finale* of the next act, wherein the kidnappers are tracked to their head-quarters in an old ruined mill, and the abducted young lady is rescued by her gallant friend after a severe struggle. The personages consist of a slangy but good-hearted young lady; a penniless, bragging Irish gentleman, descended, we need hardly say, from the old Irish kings; a garrulous Irish woman-servant; a Frenchman, who loves *le sport* not wisely, but too well; an æsthetic young gentleman, in velvet knickerbockers, who drags one leg after the other, like Mr. Rutland Barrington in *Patience*; a surly and noisy old poacher; and so forth.



REDUCED FAC-SIMILE OF A "NO RENT" PLACARD POSTED ON THE CHAPEL GATE AT KILFINANE

he continued, "the humbler classes who suffered most from the prevalence of crime and disorder, and they would continue to suffer and to be subject to the most grievous oppression, until, with their aid, tranquillity had been restored to all men on the low ground of self-interest."—The inquiry into the death of the woman Mary Deane, who was killed in the recent affray at Belmullet, has resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against Constable Sullivan, who, according to the evidence of the witnesses, stepped out of the ranks and fired deliberately at the deceased. He, however, denied having discharged his rifle at all that day, and the Crown Solicitor intends moving the Court of Queen's Bench to quash the "indictment."—At the urgent appeal of the Duchess of Abercorn and the Countess Cowper, the Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund at the Mansion House in aid of "The Association for the Relief of Irish Ladies in Distress through the Non-payment of Rent." His lordship points out that the movement has no connection with politics, and that the heartrending condition of the ladies, some of whom have had to resort to the workhouse, seems to demand national sympathy.—The accompanying "No Rent" placard was recently posted upon the chapel gate at Kilfinane, County Limerick. It will be seen that the rebels are represented as seriously defeating the military and police, while in the centre, the resident magistrate with a cigar in his mouth, is shown to be appealing to the mercy of a man armed with a bludgeon. The agent of most of the neighbouring estates lies dead on the right. The sketch probably records a dream of the artist, as the events depicted have certainly not as yet taken place, the rioters and rebels generally giving "ould Loydd" a wide berth.

Our engraving on page 601 represents the stoppage of the Earl of Huntingdon's hounds near Knockree cross-roads by a mob which was almost entirely composed of townsfolk, not tenant farmers. They pelted the dogs with stones and sticks, until his lordship called the hounds off, and after a short parley with the roughs, moved away to Knockshegowna, a couple of miles off, from whence a good run was obtained. This suicidal policy of interfering with hunting has been adopted in many other parts of the country, and the result is that hundreds of hunting-men are coming over to join the English meetings.

THE GABOON RIVER, GULF OF GUINEA

CLOSE upon the equator, some twenty-six miles N., is this interesting river, with wide estuary, and tropical vegetation down to the water side. At the entrance on the south side is a dark dense wood, known as Fetish Wood, which was an appropriate introduction to the Dark Continent. During the prosperity of the slave trade Gaboon was at its zenith, it is now a French settlement, with a man-of-war corvette, and a hulk or hospital, lying off the commandant's official residence and bureau. This is called

from sketches by Mr. R. T. Pritchett, who is making the trip on board Mr. Lambert's yacht.

LONGLEAT HOUSE

See page 593.

MAGDALEN BRIDGE, OXFORD.

THE whole artistic world has been greatly exercised in its mind by the threatened destruction of Magdalen Bridge, Oxford. That anything should be done to injure the effect of this most impressive and beautiful approach to the great University town is a matter to make any serious man anxious. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the external aspect of Oxford has the greatest possible effect upon the students and Dons of the University, and to remove or injure one of its most characteristic features would be a disgrace to the century. Surely a plan can be devised which would save this most beautiful architectural group from being ruined or vulgarised. We should be the last people in England to sacrifice progress and commercial requirements to a mere fanciful Æstheticism, but there may be cases in which it is possible to pay too high a price even for the conveniences of public traffic. We venture to suggest that the difficulty might be overcome by reconstructing old Melham Bridge, the piers of which are shown in our illustration. A road could be made from near the old turnpike at the junction of the Henley and Wycombe Roads up to this bridge, and after crossing the Cherwell carried over Melham Mead, and passing between Merton Field and the Botanical Gardens, would join the High Street by King Street, which, of course, would have to be increased in width for the purpose.

H. W. BREWER

CHANCEL OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, MILES PLATTING

THE episcopal "admonition" on the subject of Ritualism recently issued by the Bishop of Manchester has drawn renewed attention to the case of the Rev. S. F. Green, Rector of St. John the Evangelist, Miles Platting, who is still confined in Lancaster Gaol for "conscience sake." Our engraving represents the chancel of this church, in which the Rev. H. Cowgill, M.A., assistant priest, still officiates in Mr. Green's stead, no alteration having been made either in the number or character of the services, the churchwardens and congregation being determined to support the Rector. The church was built in 1855 by the late Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart., of Manchester, and has since been repaired and beautified by his son, the present Baronet, Sir Percival Heywood. The principal feature in the decorations is a magnificent baldacchino of veined alabaster, supported upon four pillars of dark marble, each a single block, and with carved capitals of white alabaster. The altar itself is of inlaid wood with a stone slab, and is elevated five feet above the floor of the nave. This is approached by a pavement of encaustic tiles, and

These familiar stage types failed to awaken interest in their proceedings. The performers are almost unknown to the London stage, except Miss Fanny Brough, who made as much as she could be expected to make of the part entrusted to her.

The reopening of the ALHAMBRA has been the occasion of such a feast of brilliancy that not even the past history of this glittering establishment could furnish the like. The stage has been enlarged, and the interior redecorated in blue, gold, and other colours; horse-shoe arches, delicate tracery, and fretwork in the Moorish style meet the eye between the tiers of boxes: while high over head, in the centre of the dome, a suspended lantern of stained glass enclosing four of Siemens' electric arc lights shed their abundant radiance over the whole scene. Nor does the brilliant effect end here, for the management have produced, under the title of the *Black Crook*, what is perhaps the most elaborate spectacular fairy piece which has been seen since the production of *Babil and Bijou* at Covent Garden seven or eight years ago. It is founded upon the French *fleurie* known as the *Biche au Bois*, which has recently been renovated and revived with great success in Paris. The Alhambra management have treated it after their fashion, intermingling with its fanciful scenes comic songs, topical allusions, and gorgeous ballets, in all which Mr. Harry Paulton, Miss Constance Loseby, Miss Petrelli, Miss Lizzie Coote, Mr. Hargreaves, Miss Rose Behrend, Miss Julia Seaman, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Kelleher, Mr. C. Power, and other popular performers take part. Mr. Harry Paulton as Dandelion, Prince Jonquil's faithful henchman, and Miss Lizzie Coote as Princess Desirée's handmaiden, must be especially singled out for their brisk energy, and genuine comedy of acting. Miss Constance Loseby sang as well as ever as the ill-tempered fairy which gives the piece its title, and the same should be said of Mr. Henry Walsham and Mr. René Longrois, though their acting pure and simple might with advantage be somewhat less rigid. Miss Julia Seaman made a splendid Tragedy Queen as the love-sick Aika, and altogether the cast may be pronounced eminently equal to their task, there being an absence of that tendency to vulgarity and over-acting which so often jars upon the audience in pieces of this kind. The ballets were as well drilled, as Alhambra ballets always are, and Mdlle. Palladino danced some *pas seules* exceedingly gracefully. The music is furnished by Mr. Frederick Clay and Mr. Jacobi. Altogether this forms an excellent Christmas piece—being with its picturesque and showy scenes, and its character ballets, essentially in the vein of those elaborate openings to pantomimes which have now reduced the old-fashioned harlequinade to insignificance.

The theatres during the past week have been crowded by country visitors, who are attracted to London by the Cattle Show.

The version of M. Sardou's *Odette*, which will be produced at the HAYMARKET Theatre, will retain the French *locale* and the generally French character of the original.

The arrangements for lighting the stage of the new SAVOY Theatre with the electric light are now on the brink of completion. A numerous company of friends of the management and others interested in the question of the adaptability of the light to scenic effects will be invited to a special experimental performance to be given in the daytime.

Mr. Toole will not return to town till near the end of January, when the CHARIOT CROSS, henceforth to be known as TOOLE'S Theatre, will reopen, renovated, redecorated, and slightly enlarged.—The new AVENUE Theatre, to be managed by M. Marius, in association with Miss St. John, will open at Easter next.

There is some probability that on the occasion of the revival of Mr. Albery's *Two Roses* at the LYCEUM Theatre Mr. David James may be induced to play his old part of "Our Mr. Jenkins." Though not the original representative of this character, Mr. James succeeded to it on the secession of the late Mr. George Honey from the Vaudeville, and subsequently played it many times.

The revival of *Engaged*, with Mr. Byron in the part of Cheviot Hill, is attracting large audiences to the COURT Theatre.

Mrs. Langtry will appear again in public on Thursday next. This time she will play Miss Hardcastle in a morning performance of *She Stoops to Conquer*, to be given for the benefit of the General Theatrical Fund at the HAYMARKET Theatre.

The new romantic domestic drama by Mr. Pettitt at the ADELPHI is now definitely announced to be produced on Christmas Eve.

Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's *Patience* was brought out last week in Sydney, New South Wales, with brilliant success.—A reproduction of Mr. Sims' *Lights o' London* in New York has this week been equally fortunate.

Mrs. S. Lane, the manageress of the BRITANNIA, will take her benefit on the 12th inst., when she will impersonate the heroine in the late Mr. Hazlewood's drama, *A Wife, Yet No Wife*.



THE SACRILEGE AT DUNECHT.—Universal indignation has been excited by the news of the theft of the remains of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres from the family tomb at Dunecht House, near Aberdeen. The discovery was made on Thursday last week, and subsequent examination has shown that the tomb had been broken into, and the coffins in which the embalmed body lay forcibly opened. It is, however, uncertain whether the body was stolen recently or some months ago, soon after the interment, and a suggestion has even been made that it may have been abstracted before the coffins left Italy, where the embalment took place, and that the tomb has only now been disturbed in order to draw attention to the absence of the body. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery; as the only conceivable motive for the crime is the chance of a large ransom being offered for the recovery of the body. The Earl has, however, very sensibly resolved to make no compromise with the thieves. The house and grounds at Dunecht have been thoroughly searched and all the servants interrogated, but nothing tangible has yet been discovered, although all sorts of stories are afloat about suspicious-looking strangers having been seen in the neighbourhood and noises having been heard at night. The Crown authorities have taken the matter up, the Procurator Fiscal has issued an advertisement asking for any information that may throw light on the robbery, and in all likelihood a large reward will be offered for the apprehension of the desecrators. Meanwhile the Earl and other members of the Crawford family continue to receive numerous telegrams and letters of condolence and sympathy from all parts of the kingdom; and the tenantry have held a meeting, under the presidency of the minister of the parish, at which resolutions were adopted expressing their deepest sympathy with, as well as their esteem and affection for, the family, and their grateful recollection of the late Earl's many loving deeds. On Wednesday an anonymous letter was sent to an Aberdeen newspaper giving a circumstantial account of the removal of the body, in which the writer professed to have assisted, but declaring his ignorance of the men who persuaded him to engage in the plot.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NATAL.—Mr. Sendall, bowing before the storm of opposition which has been raised against him by the Natal colonists, has placed himself entirely in the hands of Lord Kimberley, who, after careful inquiry and consideration, has decided to comply with their expressed wishes by appointing a Governor instead of a Lieutenant-Governor. It is thought likely that Sir Evelyn Wood may be offered the post.

THE REGISTRATION DECISION.—The judgment delivered in the Queen's Bench Division last week, declaring every independent room-occupier to be a "householder," and as such eligible for the franchise, is to be revised by the Court of Appeal. It will be remembered that at first the judges exercised their right to refuse a case, but subsequent representations as to the enormous effect of their judgment upon the list of voters have induced them to give way.

MR. BRADLAUGH has succeeded in persuading Justices Denman and Hawkins, in the Queen's Bench Division, to make absolute the rule for a new trial of the case *Clarke v. Bradlaugh*. Meanwhile, the fresh, and it is said friendly, action, *Swaagman v. Bradlaugh*, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover 401 penalties of 500*l.* each, has been ordered to stand over.

LAND LAW REFORM.—Some two thousand Scotch farmers met at Aberdeen on Thursday last week, and adopted resolutions in favour of the establishment of a Farmers' Alliance, in order to bring about a variety of specified alterations in the law.—On the same day the English Farmers' Alliance held a meeting at Birmingham, at which Mr. Barclay, M.P., explained the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Bill which is to be introduced next Session.

POLITICAL ORATORS have this week given themselves and the public a holiday, and there is consequently very little to be said in this paragraph. At Manchester Lord Randolph Churchill on Thursday last week gibbeted Lord Cowper and Messrs. Forster and Herbert Gladstone as a "triumvirate of twaddle;" and the Land Commissioners as "Sir Dick Turpin, Sir Claude Duval, and Sir Jack Sheppard."

THE LONDONDERRY ELECTION.—The return of Mr. A. M. Porter, Q.C., the new Solicitor-General for Ireland, by a majority of 2,701 against Sir Samuel Wilson's 2,054, is a result which must be looked upon as a crushing blow to the Parnellites, who seem to have bewildered their own party by running two candidates up to the polling day, and then intending Mr. Dempster to retire in favour of the nominal Conservative.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—A telegram from Zanzibar reports that Captain C. T. Brownrigg, of H.M.S. *London*, and three of his men, named Aers, Monkley, and Bishop, were killed on the 3rd inst. in an unsuccessful attack upon a slave dhow off the Island of Pemba. Three other men were wounded, and the dhow escaped. Since October last year the *London's* boats have rescued 500 slaves and destroyed nearly 2,500 tons of slave-dhow shipping. The Admiralty have sent an order to Zanzibar for H.M.S. *Phylomel* to blockade Pemba Island.

METROPOLITAN STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—At the last meeting of the Board of Works sums were voted for the purchase of property on the sites of several of the proposed new streets, including the two through Soho from Bloomsbury to Piccadilly, and from Tottenham Court Road to Charing Cross, both of which, it is said, must be constructed within about twelve months from the present time, five years being the limit named in the Act of Parliament passed in 1877 authorising the schemes.

PADDINGTON PARK.—A fresh appeal to the wealthy and benevolent has been made by Sir Thomas Chambers on behalf of the proposed scheme for the creation of a park for the use, enjoyment, and sanitary benefit of the inhabitants of Paddington and North-West London, a district which is being rapidly and thickly covered with houses. The suggested site would cost some 250,000*l.* or 300,000*l.*, the greater part of which it seems the Board of Works is willing to provide, whilst towards the remainder private donations to the amount of 33,000*l.* have been promised. Sir Thomas Chambers thinks that at this season of the year many may imitate these splendid examples. Subscriptions conditional on the carrying out of the scheme may be notified to Mr. H. F. Pooley, 91, Portsdown Road, W.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.—The Home Secretary has issued a circular letter to the managers of industrial and reformatory schools, reminding them of the imperative obligation which lies upon them to exercise personal vigilant supervision, to ensure the proper and humane treatment of the inmates. While discipline should be enforced, kindness should be the rule, and all punishments not only kept within reasonable and legal bounds, but also be faithfully recorded and reported to the Home Office with the quarterly accounts.

A GREAT LANDSLIP occurred on Saturday morning on the Great Northern Railway near Melton Mowbray. Immediately after the passing of a luggage train through the cutting some thousands of tons of earth fell from one of the embankments, blocking the line for about 200 yards. A gang of 200 navvies have since been employed day and night removing the obstruction, but the line can hardly be cleared in less than a week. Meanwhile the passenger traffic is carried on by running trains to either end of the block, and getting the travellers to transfer themselves from one to the other.

THE CALF ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.—The six men who were in the Calf Rock Lighthouse when it was partially destroyed on Sunday week are still confined to the rock, all efforts to rescue them having been defeated by the roughness of the waves. They are rudely sheltered in a hole in the rock which had been built over and used as a kitchen; but they are in great straits for food and bedding, and are becoming disheartened by their long imprisonment.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FIRE occurred at Bristol last week, originating in a warehouse where some 3,000 barrels of petroleum were stored. Some of these burst, and the blazing oil, flowing through the street-drains, carried the fire a great distance, but the actual destruction was confined to the warehouse, and no lives were lost, although several narrow escapes are recorded.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS have recently occurred with an alarming frequency which we hope has attracted the special attention of the police. Among the latest instances is that of a Cambridge undergraduate, son of the Rev. W. F. Crocker, Rector of Brandon Ferry, Suffolk, whose dead body was found on the railway line; another that of a student of Trinity College, Dublin, whose death was, in the opinion of the coroner's jury, due to a narcotic poison, how administered there was no evidence to show; a third the supposed suicide of Colonel Stanley at Windsor; and last, not least, the sudden death of a schoolboy at Wimbledon almost immediately after an interview with his brother-in-law, a medical man, who is alleged to have given him something in a capsule; and the supposed poisoning of Mr. Skinner and his housekeeper at Sheffield.

LONDON MORTALITY decreased last week, and 1,460 deaths were registered against 1,601 during the previous seven days, a decline of 141, being 337 below the average, and at the rate of 19.9 per 1,000. There were 28 deaths from small-pox (an increase of 8), 45 from measles (a decline of 5), 50 from scarlet-fever (a decrease of 2), 21 from diphtheria (a decline of 5), 62 from whooping-cough (an increase of 12), 1 from typhus fever (a decline of 4), 32 from enteric fever (a decline of 9), 2 from ill-defined forms of fever, and 15 from diarrhoea (an increase of 5). Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 336 (being 175 below the average, and a decline of 46), of which 196 were attributed to bronchitis, and 98 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 62 deaths: 51 were the result of accident or negligence. Nine cases of suicide were registered. There were 2,508 births registered against 2,401, being 71 below the average. The mean temperature of the air was 44.6 deg., and 3.3 deg. above the average.



PRINTERS' PENSION, ALMSHOUSE, AND ORPHAN ASYLUM CORPORATION.—Sir Thomas Brassey will preside at the Festival of this Association for 1882.

A SWISS SALON is being planned by Helvetian artists, who find that their art has hitherto met with little recognition in their own country. They propose to hold a yearly Salon under the patronage of the Government, but managed by the artists themselves.

A STRANGE SENTENCE has lately been pronounced on a Transatlantic child murderer in Vermont. She has been condemned to imprisonment with hard labour until the last Friday in March, 1883, when she is to be hanged. The last three months of her life are to be spent in solitary confinement.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF AUSTRIA is as devoted to Art as her husband to Literature. During her recent visit to Transylvania, while the Crown Prince was bear-hunting, the Princess gathered together the prettiest peasant girls of the district, to paint them in their picturesque costumes.

THE NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION opens at Christchurch on March 18. Contributions from Great Britain will be exhibited in a special Section, and all necessary information can be obtained from the Exhibition offices, Messrs. J. M. Johnson and Sons, 1, Castle Street, Holborn.

"PUNCH'S ALMANACK FOR 1882" is a decided improvement on several of its predecessors. Besides the performances of the regular artistic staff, Messrs. Tenniel, Keene, Du Maurier, Sambourne, and Furniss, a novelty is imparted by the contributions of three R.A.'s who are not usually accustomed to figure in comic periodicals, namely, Sir John Gilbert and Messrs. H. S. Marks and G. A. Storey.

THE NEW ROOMS OF THE BETHNAL GREEN FREE LIBRARY, providing additional accommodation for readers, will be opened on the 22nd inst. The Committee of the Library are endeavouring to raise the collection to 10,000 volumes, and the Duke of Edinburgh has presented a parcel of books in recognition of their efforts on behalf of this useful institution, which is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, &c.—Messrs. De la Rue and Co. send us specimens of their Christmas cards, almanacks, diaries, pocket-books, &c., distinguished, as is always the case with the productions of this firm, by their high finish and excellent workmanship.—The cards of Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. are also remarkable for their pretty and graceful designs.—Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., of Wilson Street, Finsbury, in forwarding a parcel of Christmas crackers, inform us that they have been prepared from original designs, and are entirely of home production, 300 workpeople, mostly girls, being employed all the year round in making them.

THE SUNDAY ART EXHIBITION, organised by the Sunday Society at Skinner Street, Bishopsgate, was visited last week by 1,570 persons. The collection will be open again free on Sunday next. Sunday opening of museums, by the way, is certainly not gaining favour in Nottingham, where the Town Council have again negatived the proposal to admit the public to the Castle and Free Library on the Sabbath by a majority of thirty, whereas in 1879 the majority against a similar suggestion only numbered three.

COURT ETIQUETTE IN AUSTRIA has been seriously infringed by the independence of the well-known Russian war painter Vereschagin, whose works are being exhibited at Vienna. As the artist is believed to be a deeply-dyed Nihilist, the Court officials objected to the Emperor visiting the display, but His Majesty was obstinate, and insisted on going. To the general horror M. Vereschagin invariably addressed the Emperor as "Monsieur," and more than once took him by the hand, and led him up to one of the paintings to point out certain details, remarking "Regardez bien, Monsieur." The Emperor only smiled. Another monarch is equally genial to dramatic celebrities. Thus King Humbert of Italy was lately strolling in his palace gardens with a well-known actor, who was allowed to express his opinions without restraint. Asking his guest whether he smoked, the King put his hand in his pocket to offer a cigar, but found no case there. The actor begged His Majesty to accept one of his cigars instead, and next morning the King sent him a splendid ebony cigar case containing 1,000 choice Havanas.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM has received a valuable addition to the Hittite Collection—a hemicylindrical monument from Aleppo, on the front of which is sculptured in relief the figure of a king or personage of importance. The head is missing, but the body is five feet high, and is posed and robed somewhat in the Assyrian manner, having the arms crossed on the breast, and holding fruit, flowers, and apparently an orb. At the back are five rows of hieroglyphics, reaching from the shoulder to the waist, and forming the longest Hittite inscription known, as it contains about 200 hieroglyphics. Hitherto the Museum has only possessed a small number of rectangular Hittite inscribed stones with flat surfaces covered by unknown characters, resembling partly the Egyptian hieroglyphs, the Assyrian cuneiform characters, and the letters of the Cypriote alphabet. The monument dates from about the seventh century B.C. Talking of museums, Mr. Ruskin has already sent to his Sheffield Museum his unrivalled collection of Turner's drawings of the rivers of France, England, and Wales, and Eyton's collection of ornithological illustrations—over 300 splendid water-colour drawings, and nearly 600 engraved portraits of birds. The gallery for historical sculpture will be 100 feet long, the side walls being adorned by examples of Eastern and Christian architecture, interspersed with paintings, while at the end will hang a large painting of St. Mark's at Venice, by Mr. J. Bunney, said to be the finest representation of St. Mark's in existence.

VISITORS TO THE PARIS LOUVRE just now will find several of the chief rooms closed for repairs, owing to the damage done during the winter. Thus in the Salon Carré, all the pictures are taken down except the "Marriage of Cana," and the Grande Galerie, the Italian and the Rubens rooms, are also inaccessible, and likely to remain so for three months. Apropos of French Art, an International Exhibition of Industrial Art will be held in Paris next year from October 1st to November 15th, M. Proust being determined to give Art workmen every opportunity of improvement. The new Minister is certainly most energetic, and has gathered together under his control all the various artistic departments which have hitherto been managed by the Ministries of Public Works, Commerce, and Public Worship, such as the Management of the National Monuments and Palaces, the Superintendence of the Schools of Art and Manufactures, the Teaching of Drawing, and the Inspection of Cathedrals. In France there was little State superintendence of Art until the time of the Revolution, when three Fine Art Bureaux were appointed. Artistic matters were given up to the Ministry of Commerce in 1830, and subsequently transferred to the Ministry of State by Napoleon III., who later, in 1870, appointed a special Fine Art Minister. On the fall of the Empire the control of Art was left to the Under Secretaries, chief amongst whom may be remembered M. Turquet, whose peculiar notions respecting the arrangement of pictures in groups mainly contributed to the artists taking the management of the Salon into their own hands.



TO THE GREAT NORTH-WEST WITH THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, XII.—NEARING THE LAST PORTAGE ON CLEAR WATER LAKE, JULY 28
SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. SYDNEY P. HALL



UNITED STATES.—President Arthur sent his first Message to Congress on Tuesday. It is a lengthy, business-like document, and deals with a more than average number of subjects. The assassination of the late President naturally forms its opening theme, and then President Arthur gracefully alludes to the goodwill which exists between England and the United States, in recognition of which the British flag had been saluted at New York. The Fortune Bay claims have been satisfactorily settled, and the surrender of Sitting Bull has allayed any apprehensions in that quarter. The presence of the French representatives at York Town also have strengthened the goodwill existing with France; while, as to Germany, the complaints of American naturalised citizens have practically ceased, "the Imperial Government liberally accepting the views of the United States." The intercourse with Spain was announced to be friendly; but, with regard to Russia, the "cordial relations" would have to be strengthened to ensure protection for "peaceable American visitors," and particularly for "Israelites, whose treatment had evoked energetic remonstrances from the United States Government." Turkey also is being negotiated with for the better safeguard of American missionaries; while Switzerland is plainly told that she must not send her criminal pauper classes to the United States. After a passing word to Mexico, "whose development, internal and external, has always been encouraged by America," President Arthur plunges into the vexed Panama Canal question. Remarking that the Government had sought to render the Columbian Treaty of 1846 more effective by fresh engagements, but that Columbia had appealed to Europe to join in the guarantees, he declares that this action was "a direct contravention of the American obligation as the sole guarantor of the integrity of Columbian territory and of the Canal itself." He continues that, having foreseen the "probable reliance of the British Government on the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty of 1850 as affording to England a share in these guarantees, he had proposed a modification of that instrument, and the abrogation of the claims which do not comport with the obligations of the United States towards Columbia, or with the vital needs of the two friendly parties to that compact." The war in South America, and the despatch of special envoys to bring about peace, form the next topic, and then the President comes back to home affairs, beginning with urging the necessity for the enforcement of the new Chinese Treaty. He next endorses the financial recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the retirement of the silver certificates, the cessation of coinage of silver, and the remission of taxation as mentioned below. He advises an increase of the army to 30,000, and the thorough rehabilitation of the navy, urges a "policy of civilisation" being pursued towards the Indians, advises stringent measures for the repression of polygamy, and with regard to Civil Service reform eulogises the English system, but thinks that it is "hardly adaptable yet in America." The decline of the merchant marine is greatly deplored, and the subject is recommended to Congress as one of the highest importance, and a significant hint that it should be "protected" is thrown out. Alaska is to be elevated to the dignity of a territorial Government, and Congress is asked to settle the succession to power during the illness or inability of the President. Even from this brief summary of the chief items of the document it will be seen what a comprehensive survey of the affairs of the United States at home and abroad President Arthur has laid before the country and world at large in his first communication with his Parliament.

The financial report of Mr. Folger bears witness to the great prosperity which the United States are now enjoying. The Revenue for the fiscal year amounted to 72,000,000, while the expenditure only reached 52,000,000, thus showing a surplus of 20,000,000. Of this all but 3,000,000 had been devoted to the redemption of bonds. Compared with the previous year the receipts have increased 5,400,000, and the expenditure decreased 2,000,000. He estimates that under the present rates of income and outgoings the debt will be paid in ten years, but as it is hardly fair that the whole burden of it should be borne by the present generation, he recommends a reduction of taxation on various articles, but especially excepts the duties on fermented liquors and tobacco. He treats fully of the silver question, and advises the repeal of the laws fixing the amount of the monthly coinage, and authorising the Treasury to coin only on demand.

The trial of Guiteau still proceeds after the same fashion. Numerous witnesses have been called to prove Guiteau's insanity, and the prisoner has continued to interrupt and abuse every one, and to act as though he had recently quitted a lunatic asylum. President Arthur was subpoenaed, but declined to attend. The case for the defence concluded on Wednesday, when the prosecution proceeded to call counter experts testifying to Guiteau's sanity. The Irish Convention has been sitting at Chicago, and a resolution has been adopted demanding "the establishment of a national Government in Ireland, based upon the will of the Irish people." Father Walsh, Treasurer of the National Land League, created intense excitement by shouting, "I ask, Has Ireland a just cause for rebelling against the rule of England? I answer, Yes. I swear it by the Eternal God!" Another resolution pledges the raising of 50,000 before February, and the "No Rent" policy was unanimously endorsed by the whole meeting.

FRANCE.—A rather amusing little quarrel is going on in the newspapers respecting the relative prerogatives of M. Grévy and M. Gambetta, a Ministerial journal having incautiously stated that in the diplomatic reception the Ambassadors had been "introduced to M. Gambetta," and had presented their staffs to him, while another, the *République Française*, by the way, termed him the "Chief of the Executive." Thereupon the *Paix*, M. Grévy's organ, declared that the Ambassadors did not present their credentials to M. Gambetta, but to M. Grévy; that M. Grévy, and not M. Gambetta, was the Chief of the Executive; and that the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires was not, as announced, to present his credentials to M. Gambetta, but to M. Grévy. In the two first statements the *Paix* was right, but a Chargé d'Affaires, unlike an Ambassador, is not accredited to the ruler of a country, but to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Republican journals, however, will not give up the title with which they have endowed M. Gambetta, and persist in calling him Chief of the Executive Power, and M. Grévy Head of the State. Apart from this little newspaper war there has been very little stirring. M. Gambetta has spoken calmly and decidedly on the Tunis question, declining to repudiate the signature of France by denouncing the Treaty, and declaring his policy to be "neither annexation nor evacuation;" but for the safety of the Christian population French troops must remain in Tunis for the present. His great speech on the question, however, will be made in the Senate, when the Tunis estimates come on for discussion. M. Gambetta gave his first diplomatic dinner on Saturday. On his right sat Lord Lyons, on his left Prince Orloff, and opposite him the Papal Nuncio. The occasion has been universally pronounced the most successful dinner of that nature which has been held for years in respect of—coquetry. It appears that M. Gambetta has now achieved the reputation of a Brillat-Savarin and a Soyer, in addition to his other distinctions.

From PARIS there is little news. M. Rouvier on Saturday opened

the new schools for the study of the higher branches of Commerce, and in the course of his speech announced that the "Government would maintain and develop the Commercial Treaty system so necessary for the purpose of great operations." In order, however, to develop economic activity and promote industrial expansion, private energy must supplement the efforts of the State.—There has been one first representation—a gloomy drama entitled *La Fille du Départ*, at the Théâtre des Nations. It is written in a staunchly Republican vein, by M. Eugène Morel, and treats of the woes of an honest workman who had been expatriated for opposing the *Coup d'Etat*.—The trial of MM. Rochefort and Delpierre for libelling M. Roustan in the *Intransigent* is fixed for the 20th inst. The damages are assessed at 800*fr.*

M. Roustan is returning to Paris from Tunis, ostensibly for this trial, and to spend Christmas with his mother. There is a general impression that he will not return, but be superseded by General Lambert. There is little flesh from Tunis itself, save that General Saussier is driving the insurgents before him in his march southwards. In Algeria, also, the unruly tribes are fast being reduced to submission.

GERMANY.—The Porte, doubtless in gratitude for the support which it has recently received from Germany, has sent a special mission to the Emperor with the high order of the Nichani-Imtiaz, which has never yet been bestowed on a foreign sovereign. The ambassador is Ali Nizami Pasha, the chief of the General Staff, one of the recent Commissioners to Cairo.

Prince Bismarck is continuing his Parliamentary campaign, but has sustained a severe defeat, his appeal for funds to establish the much-talked-of Economic Council being refused by the Reichstag. The Emperor is now very much better, and has received the Presidents of the Reichstag, whom it is said that he significantly told that the best interests of the country would be served by adhering to the line of policy laid down in his recent message.

ITALY has been greatly excited by Prince Bismarck's recent references in the Reichstag to her Government. He held her up to the Progressists as a sad example of a Monarchy of which each Ministry is more Radical than its predecessor, and which is on the high road to Republicanism. "They could hardly slip more to the left without being hurled in the abyss of Republicanism." "Could you accept any guarantee for the future," he continued, "if the Almighty were to abandon the dynasty?" These utterances, when coupled with the recent speeches of Herr von Kallay and Count Andrássy in the deliberations of the Delegations, are causing considerable uneasiness in political circles, and on Tuesday the Government was attacked for not having induced King Humbert to continue his visit to Berlin from Vienna. Signor Minghetti, also, on the part of the Right, defended Prince Bismarck, and declared that his bitter remarks ought not to be regarded as an affront to Italy, but rather as an admonition and exhortation to the Government to prove to Europe that Italy had no secret ambitions. "The Extreme party at home should be treated with severity, as lenience on the part of the Executive might admit of disagreeable interpretations in other countries. . . . It was requisite before all things to prove that there was no country where the institutions are stronger, the Monarchy more securely based, and the public order better maintained than in Italy, and this would be the only way to contradict the harsh words used by Prince Bismarck, and establish good relations with two powerful nations." On Wednesday Signor Mancini, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied. He acknowledged that the object of the Royal visit to Vienna was political, and defined its result as excellent. The Government, in arranging the affair, had proceeded in accord with Germany, who had rejoiced to see Italy draw closer to Austria. As to Prince Bismarck's recent remarks, he declined to enter upon a discussion with a foreign Legislature, "Although it is not very easy," he remarked, "to overcome the temptation to demonstrate the absurdity of Prince Bismarck's thesis that Liberalism must lead to a Republic, all discussion on the subject would be out of place. I shall accordingly be silent, even as regards the injurious allusion to our Monarchy, for it would be idle to refute it here, standing as I do in the presence of representatives of a country which knows no bounds to its devotion to a dynasty united by indissoluble bonds to the people."

A large number of visitors and pilgrims have visited Rome for the great ceremony of Thursday, when four new saints were to be canonised, e.g., Giuseppe Benedetto Labre, John Baptist de Rossi, Fra Lorenzo da Brindisi (who acted as Special Envoy to all the Courts of Europe in the sixteenth century to prevent the spread of Protestantism), and the nun Chiara da Montefeltre, virgin and martyr.

AUSTRIA is awaiting with some impatience the return of Count Kalnoky, the new Foreign Minister, from his farewell visit to St. Petersburg, whence he has gone to Berlin on his way back. Though well known to brother diplomats he is an unknown quantity to the public at large, who are anxious to obtain some clue to his policy with regard to the numerous burning questions of the day. Of these the recent speech of the King of Roumania is not the least, and the Danube Navigation question will probably be one of the first problems which he will have to solve. Meanwhile the Austrian Representative at Bucharest has been instructed to suspend all personal relations with the Roumanian Cabinet. Prince Bismarck's attack on Italy also has brought to light various hostile stories of that kingdom, and the ambition of its rulers, so that the recent visit of King Humbert and his consort seems little likely to bear any permanent fruit when weighed against the overwhelming influence of Germany.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.—The Ameer left Candahar for Cabul on Nov. 20th, leaving Sirdar Abdul Rasool Khan as Governor. There is no news from Herat, but Mahomed Yussuf Khan, who was ordered to go there by the Ameer to assume the Governorship, has halted on his way, because Abdul Kudus Khan, who captured the city, and has remained as Provisional Governor, does not appear willing to give up the post, and has warned both the Ameer and Mahomed Yussuf that the Heratis are not prepared to accept any change or interference. A coalition between Abdul Kudus and Mahomed Ishik, the Ameer's Governor in Turkestan, and son of a former Ameer, Mahomed Azim Khan, is feared, which may once more cause the standard of revolt to be declared.

Much alarm has been caused in India by the report that the Government intends to abolish the cotton duties, and to re-establish the unpopular income-tax system, which failed so disastrously some years since, and was accordingly swept away by Lord Northbrook.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Great satisfaction has been expressed at the rescinding of Mr. Sendall's appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Natal. The Legislature will probably petition the Crown for an alteration in the Constitution, by substituting five colonists directly responsible to the Legislature for the five heads of Departments in the Executive Council. The general wish is that Sir Evelyn Wood should be appointed full Governor.

The Boers are continuing their "anti-Engliser" campaign in the Transvaal, where British traders and settlers are now being effectually "Boycotted," and its inhabitants are signing engagements, pledging themselves to have no dealings with any man not of African birth.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In TURKEY the financial arrangement with the bondholders is, as usual, on the point of being signed and sealed.—In JAPAN the Mikado has issued a decree convoking a National Assembly for 1890.—In CANADA two infernal machines have been found respectively on the 3rd and 7th inst., near the City Court House, Montreal.



THE Queen will remain at Windsor for another ten days before going to the Isle of Wight for Christmas. At the end of last week Her Majesty gave audiences to Lords Granville and Sydney, who also dined with the Queen, while on Saturday Sir F. Leighton and Mr. F. A. Eaton were received by Her Majesty to present the annual report from the Royal Academy of Arts. On Sunday morning the Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, attended Divine Service in the private chapel, where the Bishop of Manchester preached. In the afternoon the Duke of Cambridge arrived on a visit. The Duke of Cambridge left on Monday, and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, first cousin to Her Majesty, arrived on a visit. On Wednesday Her Majesty invested the Earl of Dalhousie with the Order of the Thistle, the Right Hon. H. Bouverie W. Brand with the Order of the Bath, Sir Harry Parkes with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Dr. John Kirk with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the same Order. Her Majesty subsequently knighted Mr. Justice Chitty, Mr. Justice North, Mr. William M'Cormac, Dr. George Birdwood, C.S.I., Mr. Erasmus Wilson, and Mr. Andrew C. Ramsay. Next week the double anniversary of the deaths of the Prince Consort and the Princess Alice will be observed with the usual solemnities, the members of the Royal Family gathering at Windsor to attend the customary memorial services at the Frogmore Mausoleum.—Her Majesty has bought two further works executed by the students of the Female School of Art, a man's head in oil by the Queen's Gold Medallist, Miss Harding, and a group of sunflowers by Miss Stones.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are visiting Wiltshire this week. Before leaving Sandringham they on Saturday hunted with the West Norfolk Hounds, the meet taking place at Lord Romney's seat, Gayton, while the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne arrived on a visit. On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess and their visitors attended Divine Service at St. Mary Magdalene's, where Canon Tarver preached, and next day the Prince and Princess came up to town, and visited the Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall, going to the Haymarket Theatre in the evening. On Tuesday morning they were present at the wedding of Captain Grey, R.A., with Miss Mirabel Knollys, daughter of Sir W. Knollys, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Princess giving the bride a diamond bracelet, and the three young Princesses of Wales presenting a diamond arrow brooch. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess left for Longleat Abbey to stay with the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath. Warminster was gaily decorated and illuminated, while an escort of Volunteers and Yeomanry awaited the Royal guests. During the stay at Longleat the Prince shoots over the preserves; a grand ball was to be given last (Friday) night, and the Prince and Princess leave to-day (Saturday).—The Prince has been elected President of the Smithfield Club for 1883.

The marriage of Prince Leopold and the Princess Helena of Waldeck will probably take place next March at St. George's, Windsor, as the Waldeck Government will not object to the wedding being celebrated in England. Accordingly the necessary arrangements are being made by Lord Tenterden, and the King of Holland has named his future brother-in-law Grand Cross of the Order of the Dutch Lion. On Tuesday night the Prince was installed as Past Grand Master of the Mark Degree in Freemasonry at the half-yearly meeting of the Grand Mark Lodge. Next week he accompanies the Duke of Edinburgh to Manchester, and on the 19th inst. he will visit Mr. and Mrs. Coleridge Kennard at West Park, Downton, and on the following day will inspect Salisbury Cathedral, and lunch with the Bishop.—The portrait of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh's eldest daughter, Princess Marie, is to be painted by Mr. Millais at the Queen's special request.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been entertaining the German Ambassador at Bagshot.—The Princess Louise will not return to Canada until the spring, but the Marquis of Lorne goes back in the *Parisian* on January 11th, to attend the opening of the Dominion Parliament.

The ex-Empress Eugénie is suffering from the effects of a fall down stairs, which occurred to her last week in her house at Prince's Gate. She has been confined to her room, and was unable to visit the Queen as arranged, so Her Majesty will next week visit the Empress herself. Great alterations are being made at the ex-Empress's new residence at Farnborough, at the cost at least of 100,000*fr.*, and the ex-Empress—who has now assumed the title of "Comtesse de Pierrefonds, relict of his late Majesty, Napoleon III."—has definitively decided to build a splendid mausoleum there as a tomb for her husband and son.—The Empress of Austria will arrive at Combermere Abbey at the end of January, having been compelled to abandon her visit to Meath, owing to the disturbed condition of the country.—The third daughter of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, Princess Sophie, has been suffering from a mild attack of diphtheria. She is now better, and her second brother, Prince Henry, has started on his five months' tour in Italy and Egypt, travelling *incognito* as Count Berg.



THE DEAN STANLEY MEMORIAL.—The meeting in the Chapter House, Westminster, on the subject of the proposed memorial to Dean Stanley, will be held not on the 12th inst., but on the following day, the late Dean's birthday. Among the distinguished personages who will take part in the proceedings are the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Lorne, the Primate, the Lord Chief Justice, and Lord Salisbury. It will be proposed that the memorial shall take the form of a recumbent marble statue to be placed near the grave in Henry VII.'s Chapel, as nearly as possible under the Memorial Window dedicated by the late Dean to the memory of his wife, and secondly the completion of the restoration of the Chapter House by the addition of stained glass windows.

THE FUTURE OF THE CHURCH.—On Saturday last the Bishop of Winchester instituted the Rev. G. Stopford Ram, late Vicar of St. Ann's, Highgate, as Vicar of St. Peter's, Bournemouth, and in the course of his address, said that the Church was a Divine, but also a human ordinance. "One more generation of peace, purity, earnest labour, devoted life, faith in Christ, and hope of Heaven, may make our Church strong, pure, beautiful, and the joy of the whole earth. But one generation of that which threatens us, worst of all scepticism and unbelief, and that which follows it and accompanies it, sensual life, luxury, intemperance, and impurity, and the candlestick on which so much light has been lifted up in this land for so many centuries may be removed."

THE SECOND COMING OF JESUS CHRIST.—Preaching at Ditton, Cambridge, one evening last week, the Bishop of Ely

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condemned the speculations of enthusiastic exponents of prophecy as to the "Last Coming," which, having again and again been proved wrong, had tended to damp the belief of thinking men in the Word of God; and said "That the language of Scripture, properly understood, does not imply any expectation on the part of the Apostles of the speedy coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and there are considerations which might even suggest the opposite idea."

THE WILBERFORCE MEMORIAL FUND.—The litigation concerning the application of this fund is concluded by the decision just given by Mr. Justice Fry, in the Chancery Division, declaring that, although South London now belongs to the Diocese of Rochester, there is nothing impracticable in the primary object of the fund, which was to carry on missionary work in that portion of the metropolis which, until 1877, formed part of the Diocese of Winchester; and that the proposal to devote the whole fund to the establishment and maintenance of a Missionary Home and College at Winchester would destroy the individuality of the memorial. The Judge, however, thought that the contending parties had acted in perfect good faith, and he therefore directed that their costs should be paid by the trustees.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—Cardinal Manning, speaking at the prize distribution at Hammersmith Training College on Saturday, said that since 1870 the religious education of the country had been growing less and less Christian, and the outlook for the future was very gloomy indeed. He thought that if the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland were polled they would stand up for denominational education, and in his opinion steps should at once be taken to obtain a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole subject.

THE SALVATION ARMY, AT READING, on Monday celebrated the opening of their new "Barracks," a building erected in one of the poorest parts of the town, and capable of seating a congregation of 2,000. A mass service was held, and "General" Booth delivered an address, in which he stated that amongst the many who had promised to help the fund for the projected Central Congress Hall and Training School in London, one gentleman, who had first offered 50*l.*, had increased his subscription to 1,000*l.*

AT THE PRO-CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH, on Tuesday, Archbishop Stairs presided over the opening of the first Synod of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh which has been held since the year 1559. The proceedings began with the celebration of High Mass. There was a large attendance of clergy and a numerous congregation.



POPULAR CONCERTS.—On Monday evening there was a novelty of genuine interest, in the shape of a quartet in E flat for pianoforte and stringed instruments, composed by Mr. Alexander Campbell Mackenzie, played—how it need scarcely be stated—by MM. Charles Hallé, Straus, Holland, and Piatti, and received with every mark of favour. The work is one of more than average merit. Though somewhat diffuse, and at periods needlessly prolonged—the *finale*, for example, more especially—it bears convincing signs of its being the production of one who has studied art for art's sake, with an earnest desire to win legitimate honours. Mr. Mackenzie, in his early youth, went to Germany, in order to increase his artistic experience, but very soon returned to London, entering the Royal Academy of Music as a student of harmony and composition, under the late Mr. Charles Lucas (who succeeded Mr. Cipriani Potter as "Principal"), and the violin under M. Sainton. During his first year of study he was elected "King's Scholar," and speedily earned distinction—as a proof of which, Mr. Manns, always, to the best of his power, a zealous advocate of native talent, brought out his second "Scottish Rhapsody," while, later on, the Managing Committee of the Worcester Festival accepted his secular cantata, *The Bride*, for solo-singers, chorus, and orchestra, which, as our readers know, was one of the memorable incidents of the very successful meeting of the Three Choirs in September last. The quartet produced on Monday (at the instigation, by the way, of Mr. Hallé, to whom it is dedicated) may fairly be looked upon as an additional claim to distinction. The second and third movements in particular—the one a gay and animated *scherzo* in G, with two melodious episodes, the other consisting of variations built upon a melody in C minor, which to say that it is beautiful is to say no more than the exact truth, whatever may be the comparative worth of three out of the five variations—obtained the unqualified approval of an audience spoiled by a continuous surfeit of good things, and therefore not over-easy to satisfy. That the quartet will be heard again admits of no doubt. There were two other novelties at this concert—the well-known *Adagio* and *Fugue* in C minor, written by Mozart in 1788, little more than three years before his death, and a movement (*allegro*), also in C minor, from an unfinished quartet by Schubert, so bright and alluring that the loss of the projected companion movements cannot be too deeply regretted. Both are written for stringed instruments, and were all the more enjoyed because the majority of the audience were wholly unacquainted with them. The pianoforte solo was the "Fantasia Sonata" in G of Schubert, first introduced by Madame Arabella Goddard (March, 1867), and which has always been a favourite with Mr. Hallé. Will this wonderfully-read pianist never vouchsafe to us one of the grand sonatas of Dussek (say the "Plus Ultra," which he knows so thoroughly); or are we to look upon this fine and genial Czech composer as buried for good since the secession of Madame Goddard? The "Plus Ultra" is worth a dozen of some of the modern compositions belonging to the "advanced" school, of which we have had a superfluous supply at St. James's Hall during recent years. The vocalist at this concert was the always welcome Mr. E. Lloyd, who gave Mendelssohn's "Garland" and Mr. Frederic Clay's "I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby" (encored). On Monday next we are promised Schubert's splendid Octet for wind and bowed instruments.

ODESSA.—A correspondent writes from this city, regretting its paucity of musical resources. No standing opera-troupe, no symphony concerts, no quartet company, no orchestra fit to play anything more classical than *La Belle Hélène*, &c., are to be found. Nevertheless, a pianist, Mdlle. Monique de Terminsky, Professor at the Conservatory, one of the most talented pupils of Anton Rubinstein, has given three concerts with unequalled success. A complete mistress of her art, she chiefly excels in her interpretation of the music of Schumann and Chopin. At her third concert she was compelled to play the last-named composer's Mazurka in A flat minor four times over, and a Nocturne of her own composition twice. She goes from Odessa to Vienna, and in February next hopes to play before an English audience. Our correspondent adds:—"The many admirers of Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt will be glad to know that, in spite of the disgraceful *fracas* of which you have before now received an account, her success has been phenomenal. The five performances originally agreed upon were extended to seven. In her memorable ride (on the night of the 25th ult.) from the theatre, stones were thrown into the carriage, one of which hit her severely in the face; but the results were not serious. Her companion in the drive, Mr. Henry C. Jarrett, of London, was not so fortunate, fragments of glass from the broken

windows striking him in both eyes, and but for the prompt assistance of the well-known oculist, Dr. Wagner, who extracted the pieces carefully one by one, and took fitting precautions, Mdlle. Bernhardt might have lost her confidential agent, who last autumn and winter saw her safely through a six months' tour in the United States. After the first performance Mdlle. Bernhardt declared her resolve to leave Odessa forthwith, but was overruled by the persuasions of the Governor-General, who took her under his own personal protection, and furnished her with a military escort to and from the theatre on each occasion. On the 1st of December the popular French actress left for Kieff, and proceeds thence to Moscow, from Moscow to St. Petersburg, thence to Warsaw, and from Warsaw to Vienna, where she is to play fifteen times. At St. Petersburg every place had been long since disposed of, when the Minister for Court Affairs ordered all the *abonnement* list to be destroyed, and a new subscription opened—on the pretext that the tickets had got into the hands of speculators."

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—Mr. John Boosey commenced this popular series of entertainments at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. An unusual number of new songs were produced. Two of these achieved a thorough success, and will no doubt be heard often again. Mr. Arthur Matthison's spirited story of the stowaway, entitled "A Little Hero," was splendidly sung by Mr. Maybrick, to whose "double," Stephen Adams, we are indebted for the appropriate music. Nor could Mr. Marzials easily find a more admirable interpreter for his new ballad, "The Miller and the Maid," than Miss Mary Davies. It was re-demanded with the utmost enthusiasm. There is a fascinating "lilt" about the refrain of Mr. Molloy's "Long Avenue," excellently rendered by Madame Sterling, which will make it popular. The refrain, too, of Stephen Adams' "Whispers," sung by Mr. E. Lloyd, is very taking. Maude Valerie White has set Lovelace's "To Althea from Prison" to a very bright and lively air. It was sung by Mr. Santley, yet the audience received it coldly, but we venture to think it will be better appreciated on further acquaintance. Pinsuti's "Night Watch" is a powerful ditty, and the tragical ending comes as a dramatic surprise. It was received with great favour, and this favour was in a large measure due to the admirable singing of Mr. F. Barrington Foote, a worthy disciple, both in voice and style, of the Santley school. Frederic Clay's new song, "Gipsy John," is very spirited, and was given with much spirit by Mr. Santley. One line in conclusion to say that Madame Marie Koze and Miss Damian sang charmingly, and that the South London Choral Association gave a very attractive selection of part-songs.



THE TURF.—The meeting at Sandown Park this week, following after Croydon, fairly lands us in the "illegitimate" season, which every year seems to become more and more popular. From what we have yet seen, however, the supply of genuine jumpers over "a country" does not appear to be on the increase, but several well-known animals from the flat have already shown themselves over hurdles, or are entered for coming hurdle races, or made their *début* as "hunters." Hesper, for instance, among the latter, followed up his last week's Croydon success by winning the Claremont Hunters' on Tuesday, carrying the penalty of 10*lb.* Trickett, ridden by a very rising amateur, Mr. D. Thirlwell, won the Elmbridge Hurdle Race, and it is a matter for surprise that after his prominent running at Croydon he was not more fancied. For the Grand Annual Hurdle Race "the talent" were not in particularly good form, as after the withdrawal of Charles I. they made Xavier first favourite, and he started at 3 to 1, Antient Pistol, who at one time was in almost equal demand, at sevens. He, however, could make but a poor show against Thunderstone, who won, full of running, Friday and May Queen taking the second and third places. In the Royal Hunt Steeple Chase, after a series of falls and disappointments among the seven runners, Glen Jorsa, the favourite at evens, proved the winner, Delaware being second; and in the Stewards' Steeple Chase, Lobelia, who fell in the Prince of Wales's Steeple Chase on the previous day, was successful in a field of six, after starting first favourite. By the way, it may be noted that notwithstanding refusals, falls, and a variety of accidents and disappointments, the favourites in steeple-chases and hurdle-races seem to win quite as often as they do on the flat.—A strong movement has been set on foot to revive the once popular cross-county meeting at Malton, which has been in abeyance since 1870.—It was generally felt that the 1,750*l.* damages awarded to Mr. Barrow in the "Bend Or Libel Suit" against the *Morning Post* were excessive; and it is satisfactory to know that when a rule for a new trial was recently moved for, it was agreed between the parties that Mr. Justice Field should assess the damages as a kind of arbitrator.—It is announced that all Sir John Astley's horses in training, with the exception of Peter, will shortly be brought to the hammer.—The news from the south that Mr. W. S. Crawford is better has been received with much pleasure.

COURSING.—There has been some capital sport lately in this department of out-door pastimes. At the Berkeley Meeting, which is held over some of the finest coursing ground in the world, the Tenants' Stakes were won in gallant style by Mr. H. Clinton's Marquis, a son of Peasant Boy; the Berkeley Cup was divided between Mr. Braithwaite's Witchery and his Wych Boy; the Derby between Mr. E. M. Crosse's Common Ace and Mr. H. G. Miller's Middleton, one of the Misterton and Coomassie litter; and the Oaks were won by Mr. J. Trevor's Trinket. Some fault was found with the arrangements of the meeting, but it may be taken for granted that few if any causes for complaint will be found in future.—Some of the finest trials imaginable were witnessed at High Gosford Park, and much interest was felt in the performance of Mr. Alexander's Alec Halliday, who eventually divided the December Stakes with Mr. Dent's Paris, who is full brother to Princess Dagmar, the last Waterloo heroine. There is a very general impression that Alec Halliday is one of the fastest, if not absolutely the fastest greyhound in training, and therefore it can hardly be wondered at that Mr. Alexander's nomination for the Waterloo Cup at 15 to 1. Paris will be offered for sale next week at Aldridge's, with the rest of Mr. Postle's greyhounds. Mr. Graham's Glenlivet, who divided the Brenton Stakes with Mr. McConchie's Miami, was another first-class juvenile at the meeting, and is likely to be heard of again prominently.—It has been publicly announced that great improvements have been made in the arrangements for the coming Kempton Park Meeting, and that the hares will not only run fast but have reasonable chances of escape offered them. It is sincerely to be hoped that all this will prove true, as on the last occasion the so-called "sport" was nothing short of a murder of the Innocents, and "cruelty to animals."

FOOTBALL.—One of the great gala days of the football season is St. Andrew's Day at Eton, when the Collegers and Oppidans have their annual tussle "at the Wall," which draws together so many old "boys" from all parts of the country. On the recent occasion the Oppidans won by five "shies" to nothing. According to custom, the old Etonians of Oxford and Cambridge antagonised

"in the Field," Cambridge winning after a capital game by a goal and a "rouge" to one "rouge."—Several instalments in the Association Cup Tournament have been settled since our last. The Old Carthusians (the holders) have made short work of Barnes, as have the Swifts (with the Bambridge family to the fore) of the Old Harrovians; Acton has gone down before Maidenhead; the Old Foresters have sent the Pilgrims on their way, but not rejoicing; Bootle has been made to "turn turtle" by Turton; the Wednesbury Old Athletics have been too strong for Smallheath Alliance; and Reading Minster has put out Romford.—The Woolwich Academy, in a Rugby game, has beaten West Kent after a tough contest, by a "try" to nothing, and the United Hospitals of London have defeated the Liverpool Club, which very pluckily sent a team to London, and only lost by one "try."—The thirteenth annual meeting between the Glasgow and Edinburgh City Clubs has resulted in Glasgow's first victory by one goal and one "try" to one "try."—But the most interesting probably of recent matches has been the Rugby match between North and South (of the Trent) at Halifax. An enormous company of spectators was present, and the cheering at the success of the North by a goal and a "try" to nothing was vociferous, bearing testimony to the fact that the Northerners are more enthusiastic in reference to football than the Southrons.

AQUATICS.—The Trial Eights at the Universities have almost come to be considered among the crack events of the aquatic year. The Cambridge event was decided on Tuesday last on the usual course of about two and a-half miles at Ely. The crews were "stroked" by Atkin, of Jesus, and S. P. Smith, of First Trinity, respectively. Smith got the best of the start, and rowing the faster stroke kept it for the first quarter of a mile, after which Atkin gradually drew level, and eventually won by a clear quarter of a length to the good. Smith, on the average, rowed from thirty-five to thirty-six to the minute, but Atkin never more than thirty-four throughout. Fewer "Old Blues" are available than usual this year at both Universities for the Putney race, and it is calculated that about two-thirds of the crews must be selected from those who have rowed in the Trial Eights, which thus have a special interest. Tuesday's race seems to have confirmed the growing impression that the Cantabs have the better prospects.—After all it does not appear that the arrangements for the race between Hanlan and Boyd are definitely settled. What an interminable amount of hanky-panky, chaff, and bouncing seems necessary to be expended before champions, ex-champions, and would-be champions are brought together for a contest, especially an aquatic one!

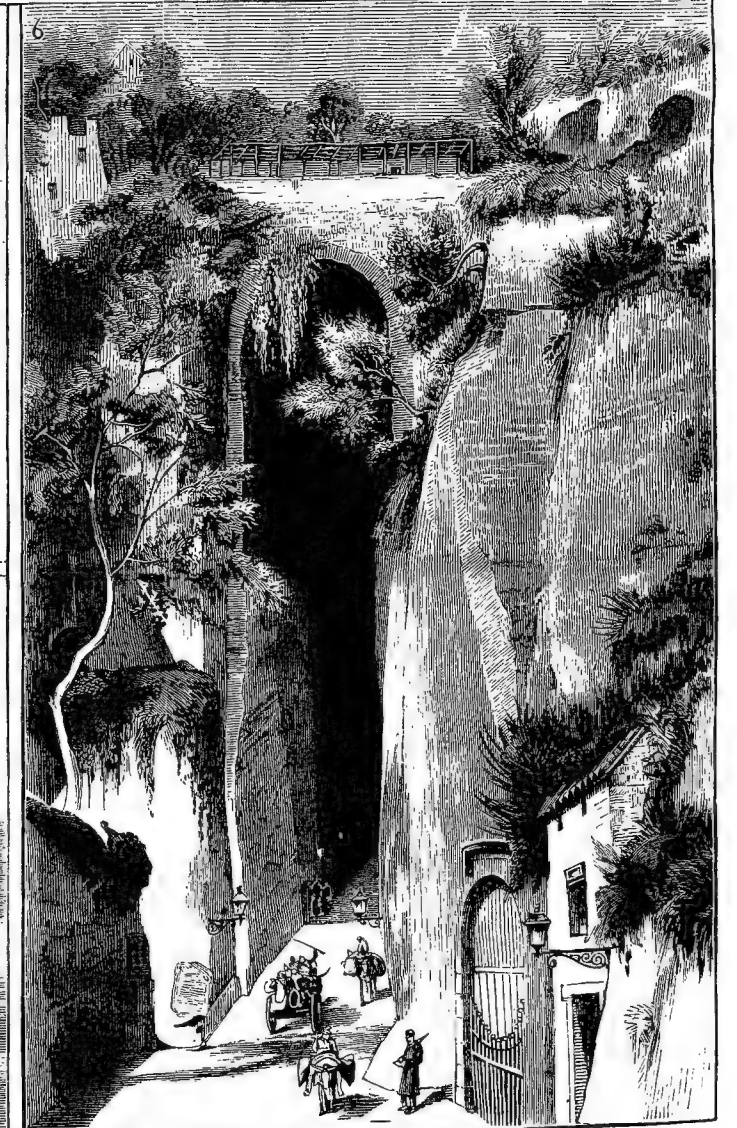
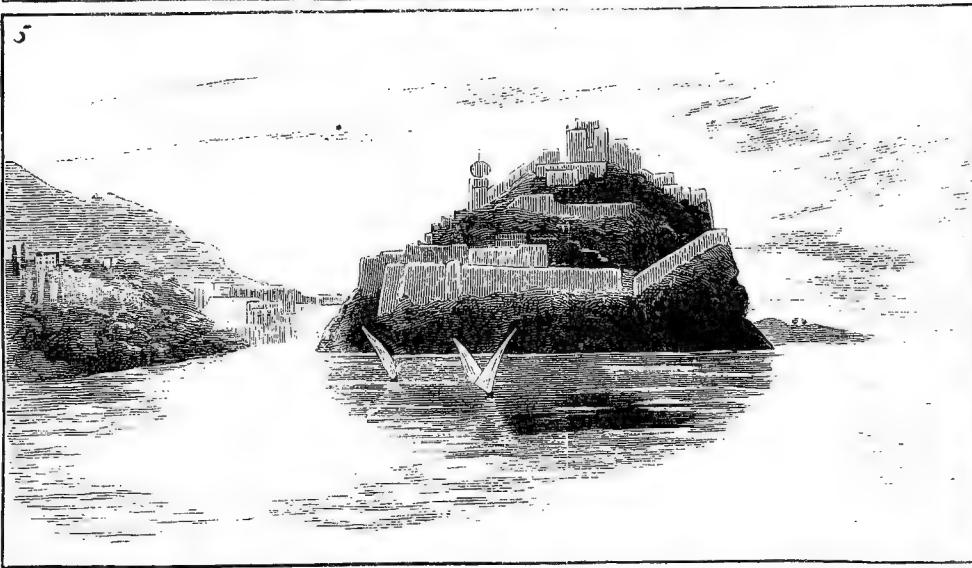
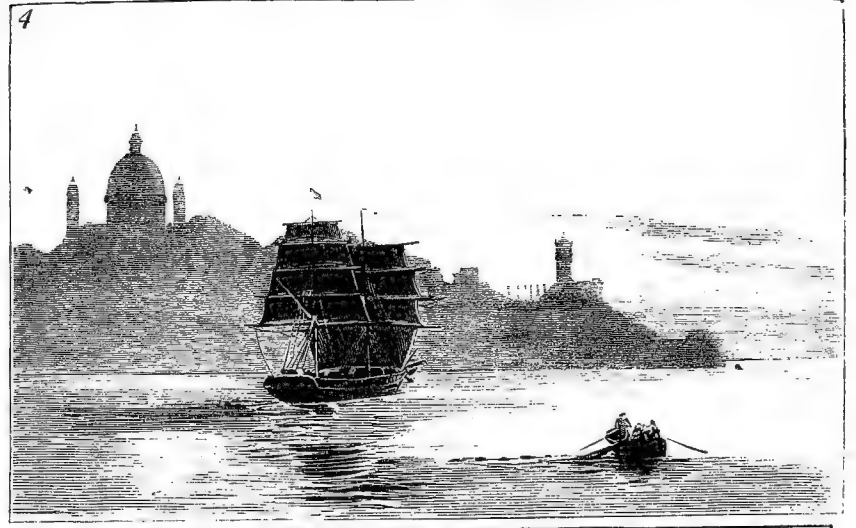
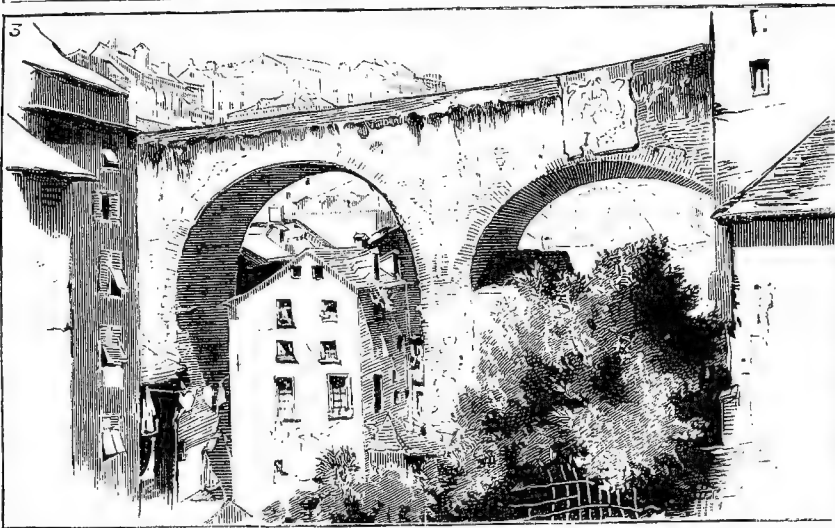
CRICKET.—Some very practical and satisfactory work was done at the meeting of Secretaries of County Cricket Clubs at Lord's on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Perkins, Secretary of M.C.C. Chief in interest amongst the arrangements were those made for the coming Australians, numerous first-class fixtures being made for them extending through the months of May, June, July, August, and September. The England v. Australia match is fixed for August 28th at the Oval. It is said that even money has already been laid that our visitors will win the majority of the first-class matches in which they are engaged.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—Seldom if ever has a more exciting match been witnessed than that between Dr. Carver and Mr. Stuart-Wortley on Monday last at Hendon, for 500*l.* a side, 100 pigeons each. There were several ups and downs during the contest, at one time odds being laid on the American, at another on the Englishman, and "ties" were called at different stages. The result was a "tie," each killing 83 birds out of his 100. It is said that the match will be shot again later on. Dr. Carver seems inundated with challenges, with an infinite variety of conditions attached; one of the challengers offering to "take ten yards" and shoot with one hand against the Doctor's two: the Doctor to stand at 35 yards; any number of birds not over 100; and 100*l.* a side.

HOCKEY.—This old game seems unwilling to be expunged from the list of our out-door pastimes, and certainly it is well worth retention as now scientifically played. It is as great a mistake to imagine that hockey is all furious "swiping" as that football is all furious kicking. South of London the game seems to show life; and on Saturday last at Mitcham a splendid bout of eighty minutes between Mitcham and Sutton resulted in a draw; while in the West a second draw had to be submitted to after a capital contested game between Llantrissant House and the Bristol Club.

ANGLING.—Anglers, and especially Thames anglers, should be much obliged to Mr. W. H. Brougham for his careful compilation of the "Blue Book" of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, of which he is the Secretary. It contains the Annual Report of the Society (1881), and a variety of information most useful to anglers, and may be obtained for the modest remittance of six penny postage stamps from 7, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside, E.C. By the way, is it not more than a reflection on numbers of well-to-do followers of the "gentle art," who fish the Thames regularly, that so few contribute to the somewhat slender funds of the Society, without whose energetic work there would be in a few years no fishing at all below the City Stone at Staines?

THE GREAT WOOD-ENGRAVING CONTROVERSY.—The "Symposium of American Wood-Engravers" in *Harper's* Christmas Number has given a stimulus to a long and interesting discussion which of late has come more and more to the front. The English people, critics included, led by the *Saturday Review*, declared that American wood-engraving is the best in the world; in which opinion we, as knowing something about the matter, beg to say that they, people and critics both, are distinctly wrong. Comparison, if as a rule odious, is always best in a case like this; and we confidently challenge comparison of the woodcuts in either of the two leading American illustrated magazines with those of our best English engravers. The best English work, however, is not to be found in our magazines, whose publishers, if they have the money, somehow or another lack the pluck to "go in and win" on a scale similar to that of *Scribner*. The best English work is to be found in our best illustrated books, such—to mention a few by no means the most noteworthy—as Whymper's "Ascent of the Matterhorn," or the handsome volumes published years ago by the Art Union of London. It is also to be found occasionally in the pages of this journal; a statement which we venture to think may be advanced with not unpardonable egotism. The full-page portrait of Cardinal Manning, for instance, published some years since (as a frontispiece to our Volume for January to June, 1874), and engraved by Mr. Charles Roberts, must rank as one of the very finest and grandest efforts of the wood-engraver's art; and how do the portraits, illustrating "Journalistic London" in the current number of *Harper's Magazine*, look side by side with our likenesses of say George Henry Lewes or Trelawney, published respectively in our issues of December 21, 1878, and September 10 last? And these are but a few of the numerous examples we could specify if it were necessary to do so, and space permitted. They are, however, more than sufficient for our purpose, and we respectfully commend them to the notice of critics in general, and American engravers in particular. They at least show what has been and is being done on this side of the Atlantic, and we certainly have not seen anything from America to beat them. The truth is that the American style is a fashionable and remarkably clever eccentricity; it has very little claim to consideration as a fine art, which real wood-engraving undoubtedly is. And by real wood-engraving we mean such as was practised by Bewick, John Thompson, Powis, and several others, of whom our American friends appear to know nothing whatever.



1. Our Reception at Naples.—2. A Street Tragedian, Naples.—3. Ponte Carignano, Naples.—4. In the Harbour, Genoa.—5. Ischia.—6. Piedigrotta, Naples.—7. Naples: "S-a-n-t-a Luci-a-a!"

ROUND THE WORLD YACHTING IN THE "CEYLON"—IV.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. C. E. FRIPP



DRAWN BY WILLIAM SMALL

Then the Marchioness, with one hand guarding her raiment, and with the other raised high above her shoulder, in an agony of supplication to those deities who arrange the fates of ducal houses, passed slowly out of the room.

MARION FAY: A Novel

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

AUTHOR OF "FRAMLEY PARSONAGE," "ORLEY FARM," "THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON," "THE WAY WE LIVE NOW," &c., &c.

CHAPTER III.

THE MARCHIONESS

THOUGH the departure of the Marquis was much hurried, there were other meetings between Hampstead and the family before the flitting was actually made.

"No doubt I will. I am quite with you there," the son said to the father, who had desired him to explain to the young man the impossibility of such a marriage; "I think it would be a misfortune to them both, which should be avoided,—if they can get over their present feelings."

"Feelings!"

"I suppose there are such feelings, sir?"

"Of course he is looking for position—and money."

"Not in the least. That might probably be the idea with some young nobleman who would wish to marry into his own class, and to improve his fortune at the same time. With such a one that would be fair enough. He would give and take. With George that would not be honest;—nor would such accusation be true. The position, as you call it, he would feel to be burdensome. As to money, he does not know whether Frances has a shilling or not."

"Not a shilling,—unless I give it to her."

"He would not think of such a matter."

"Then he must be a very imprudent young man, and unfit to have a wife at all."

"I cannot admit that,—but suppose he is?"

"And yet you think —?"

"I think, sir, that it is unfortunate. I have said so ever since I first heard it. I shall tell him exactly what I think. You will have Frances with you, and will of course express your own opinion."

The Marquis was far from satisfied with his son, but did not dare to go on further with the argument. In all such discussions he was wont to feel that his son was "talking the hind legs off a dog." His own ideas on concrete points were clear enough to him,—as this present idea that his daughter, Lady Frances Trafford, would outrage all propriety, all fitness, all decency, if she were to give herself in marriage to George Roden, the Post Office clerk. But words were not plenty with him,—or, when plenty, not efficacious,—and he was prone to feel, when beaten in argument, that his opponent was taking an unfair advantage. Thus it was that he often thought, and sometimes said, that those who oppressed him with words would "talk the hind legs off a dog."

The Marchioness also expressed her opinion to Hampstead. She

was a lady stronger than her husband;—stronger in this, that she never allowed herself to be worsted in any encounter. If words would not serve her occasion at the moment, her countenance would do so,—and if not that, her absence. She could be very eloquent with silence, and strike an adversary dumb by the way in which she would leave a room. She was a tall, handsome woman, with a sublime gait,—*"Vera incessu patuit Dea."* She had heard, if not the words, then some translation of the words, and had taken them to heart, and borne them with her as her secret motto. To be every inch an aristocrat, in look as in thought, was the object of her life. That such was her highest duty was quite fixed in her mind. It had pleased God to make her a Marchioness,—and should she derogate from God's wish? It had been her one misfortune that God should not also have made her the mother of a future Marquis. Her face, though handsome, was quite impassive, showing nothing of her sorrows or her joys; and her voice was equally under control. No one had ever imagined, not even her husband, that she felt acutely that one blow of fortune. Though Hampstead's politics had been to her abominable, treasonable, blasphemous, she treated him with an extreme courtesy. If there were anything that he wished about the house she would have it done for him. She would endeavour to interest herself about his hunting. And she would pay him a great respect,—to him most onerous,—as being second in all things to the Marquis. Though a Republican blasphemous rebel,—so she thought of him,—he was second to the Marquis. She would fain have taught her little boys to respect him,—as the future head of the family,—had he not been so accustomed to romp with them, to pull them out of their little beds, and toss them about in their night shirts, that they loved him much too well for respect. It was in vain that their mother strove to teach them to call him Hampstead.

Lady Frances had never been specially in her way, but to Lady Frances the stepmother had been perhaps harder than to the stepson of whose presence as an absolute block to her ambition she was well aware. Lady Frances had no claim to a respect higher than that which was due to her own children. Primogeniture had done nothing for her. She was a Marquis's daughter, but her mother had been only the offspring of a commoner. There was perhaps something of conscience in her feelings towards the two. As Lord Hampstead was undoubtedly in her way, it occurred to her to think that she should not on that account be inimical to him. Lady Frances was not in her way,—and therefore was open to depreciation and dislike without wounds to her conscience; and then, though Hampstead was abominable because of his Republicanism, his implied treason, and blasphemy, yet he was entitled to some excuse as

being a man. They were abominable no doubt in him, but more pardonably abominable than they would be in a woman. Lady Frances had never declared herself to be a Republican or a disbeliever, much less a rebel,—neither, indeed, had Lord Hampstead. In the presence of her stepmother she was generally silent on matters of political or religious interest. But she was supposed to sympathise with her brother, and was known to be far from properly alive to aristocratic interests. There was never quarrelling between the two, but there was a lack of that friendship which may subsist between a stepmother of thirty-eight and a stepdaughter of twenty-one. Lady Frances was tall and slender, with quiet speaking features, dark in colour, with blue eyes, and hair nearly black. In appearance she was the very opposite of her stepmother, moving quickly and achieving grace as she did so, without a thought, by the natural beauty of her motions. The dignity was there, but without a thought given to it. Not even did the little lords, her brothers, chuck their books and toys about with less idea of demeanour. But the Marchioness never arranged a scarf or buttoned a glove without feeling that it was her duty to button her glove and arrange her scarf as became the Marchioness of Kingsbury.

The stepmother wished no evil to Lady Frances,—only that she should be married properly and taken out of the way. Any stupid Earl or mercurial Viscount would have done, so long as the blood and the money had been there. Lady Frances had been felt to be dangerous, and the hope was that the danger might be got rid of by a proper marriage. But not by such a marriage as this!

When that accidental calling of the name was first heard and the following avowal made, the Marchioness declared her immediate feelings by a look. It was so that Arthur may have looked when he first heard that his Queen was sinful,—so that Cæsar must have felt when even Brutus struck him. For though Lady Frances had been known to be blind to her own greatness, still this,—this at any rate was not suspected. "You cannot mean it!" the Marchioness had at last said.

"I certainly mean it, mamma." Then the Marchioness, with one hand guarding her raiment, and with the other raised high above her shoulder, in an agony of supplication to those deities who arrange the fates of ducal houses, passed slowly out of the room. It was necessary that she should bethink herself before another word was spoken.

For some time after that very few words passed between her and the sinner. A dead silence best befitted the occasion;—as, when a child soils her best frock, we put her in the corner with a scolding;

but when she tells a fib we quell her little soul within her by a terrible quiescence. To be eloquently indignant without a word is within the compass of the thoughtfully stolid. It was thus that Lady Frances was at first treated by her stepmother. She was, however, at once taken up to London, subjected to the louder anger of her father, and made to prepare for the Saxon Alps. At first, indeed, her immediate destiny was not communicated to her. She was to be taken abroad;—and, in so taking her, it was felt to be well to treat her as the policeman does his prisoner, whom he thinks to be the last person who need be informed as to the whereabouts of the prison. It did leak out quickly because the Marquis had a castle or chateau of his own in Saxony,—but that was only an accident.

The Marchioness still said little on the matter,—unless in what she might say to her husband in the secret recesses of marital discussion; but before she departed she found it expedient to express herself on one occasion to Lord Hampstead. "Hampstead," she said, "this is a terrible blow that has fallen upon us."

"I was surprised myself. I do not know that I should call it exactly a blow."

"Not a blow! But of course you mean that it will come to nothing."

"What I meant was that though I regard the proposition as inexpedient—"

"Inexpedient!"

"Yes;—I think it inexpedient certainly; but there is nothing in it that shocks me."

"Nothing that shocks you!"

"Marriage in itself is a good thing."

"Hampstead, do not talk to me in that way."

"But I think it is. If it be good for a young man to marry it must be good for a young woman also. The one makes the other necessary."

"But not for such as your sister,—and him—together. You are speaking in that way simply to torment me."

"I can only speak as I think. I do agree that it would be inexpedient. She would to a certain extent lose the countenance of her friends—"

"Altogether!"

"Not altogether,—but to some extent. A certain class of people,—not the best worth knowing,—might be inclined to drop her. However foolish her own friends may be we owe something—even to their folly."

"Her friends are not foolish,—her proper friends."

"I quite agree with that; but then so many of them are improper."

"Hampstead!"

"I am afraid that I don't make myself quite clear. But never mind. It would be inexpedient. It would go against the grain with my father, who ought to be consulted."

"I should think so."

"I quite agree with you. A father ought to be consulted, even though a daughter be of age, so as to be enabled by law to do as she likes with herself. And then there would be money discomforts."

"She would not have a shilling."

"Not but what I should think it my duty to put that right if there were any real distress." Here spoke the heir who was already in possession of much, and upon whom the whole property of the family was entailed. "Nevertheless if I can prevent it,—without quarrelling either with one or the other, without saying a hard word,—I shall do so."

"I will be your bounden duty."

"It is always a man's bounden duty to do what is right. The difficulty is in seeing the way." After this the Marchioness was silent. What she had gained by speaking was very little,—little or nothing. The nature of the opposition he proposed was almost as bad as a sanction, and the reasons he gave for agreeing with her were as hurtful to her feelings as though they had been advanced on the other side. Even the Marquis was not sufficiently struck with horror at the idea that a daughter of his should have condescended to listen to love from a Post Office clerk!

On the day before they started Hampstead was enabled to be alone with his sister for a few minutes. "What an absurdity it is," she said, laughing,— "this running away."

"It is what you must have expected."

"But not the less absurd. Of course I shall go. Just at the moment I have no alternative;—as I should have none if they threatened to lock me up, till I got somebody to take my case in hand. But I am as free to do what I please with myself as is papa."

"He has got money."

"But he is not, therefore, to be a tyrant."

"Yes he is;—over an unmarried daughter who has got none. We cannot but obey those on whom we are dependent."

"What I mean is that carrying me away can do no good. You don't suppose, John, that I shall give him up after having once brought myself to say the word! It was very difficult to say;—but ten times harder to be unsaid. I am quite determined,—and quite satisfied."

"But they are not."

"As regards my father, I am very sorry. As to mamma, she and I are so different in all our thinking that I know beforehand that whatever I might do would displease her. It cannot be helped. Whether it be good or bad I cannot be made such as she is. She came too late. You will not turn against me, John?"

"I rather think I shall."

"John!"

"I may say rather that I have. I do not think your engagement to be wise."

"But it has been made," said she.

"And may be unmade."

"No;—unless by him."

"I shall tell him that it ought to be unmade,—for the happiness of both of you."

"He will not believe you."

Then Lord Hampstead shrugged his shoulders, and thus the conversation was finished.

It was now about the end of June, and the Marquis felt it to be a grievance that he should be carried away from the charm of political life in London. In the horror of the first revelation he had yielded, but had since began to feel that too much was being done in withdrawing him from Parliament. The Conservatives were now in; but during the last Liberal Government he had consented so far to trammel himself with the bonds of office as to become Privy Seal for the concluding six months of its existence, and therefore felt his own importance in a party point of view. But having acceded to his wife he could not now go back, and was sulky. On the evening before their departure he was going to dine out with some of the party. His wife's heart was too deep in the great family question for any gaiety, and she intended to remain at home,—and to look after the final packings-up for the little lords.

"I really do not see why you should not have gone without me," the Marquis said, poking his head out of his dressing-room.

"Impossible," said the Marchioness.

"I don't see it at all."

"If he should appear on the scene ready to carry her off, what should I have done?"

Then the Marquis drew his head in again, and went on with his dressing. What, indeed, could he do himself if the man were to appear on the scene, and if his daughter should declare herself willing to go off with him?

When the Marquis went to his dinner party the Marchioness

dined with Lady Frances. There was no one else present but the two servants who waited on them, and hardly a word was spoken. The Marchioness felt that an awful silence was becoming in the situation. Lady Frances merely determined more strongly than ever that the situation should not last very long. She would go abroad now, but would let her father understand that the kind of life planned out for her was one that she could not endure. If she was supposed to have disgraced her position let her be sent away.

As soon as the melancholy meal was over the two ladies separated, the Marchioness going upstairs among her own children. A more careful, more affectionate, perhaps, I may say, a more idolatrous mother never lived. Every little want belonging to them,—for even little lords have wants,—was a care to her. To see them washed and put in and out of their duds was perhaps the greatest pleasure of her life. To her eyes they were pearls of aristocratic loveliness; and, indeed, they were fine healthy bairns, clean-limbed, bright-eyed, with grand appetites, and never cross as long as they were allowed either to romp and make a noise, or else to sleep. Lord Frederic, the eldest, was already in words of two syllables, and sometimes had a bad time with them. Lord Augustus was the owner of great ivory letters of which he contrived to make playthings. Lord Gregory had not as yet been introduced to any of the torments of education. There was an old English clergyman attached to the family who was supposed to be their tutor, but whose chief duty consisted in finding conversation for the Marquis when there was no one else to talk to him. There was also a French governess and a Swiss maid. But as they both learned English quicker than the children learned French, they were not serviceable for the purpose at first intended. The Marchioness had resolved that her children should talk three or four languages as fluently as their own, and that they should learn them without any of the agonies generally incident to tuition. In that she had not as yet succeeded.

She seated herself for a few minutes among the boxes and portmanteaus in the midst of which the children were disporting themselves prior to their final withdrawal to bed. No mother was ever so blessed,—if only, if only!—"Mamma," said Lord Frederic, "Where's Jack?" "Jack" absolutely was intended to signify Lord Hampstead.

"Fred, did not I say that you should not call him Jack?"

"He says he is Jack," declared Lord Augustus, rolling up in between his mother's knees with an impetus which would have upset her had she not been a strong woman and accustomed to these attacks.

"That is only because he is good-natured, and likes to play with you. You should call him Hampstead."

"Mamma, wasn't he christened?" asked the eldest.

"Yes, of course, he was christened, my dear," said the mother, sadly,—thinking how very much of the ceremony had been thrown away upon the unbelieving godless young man. Then she superintended the putting to bed, thinking what a terrible bar to her happiness had been created by that first unfortunate marriage of her husband's. Oh, that she should be stepmother to a daughter who desired to fling herself into the arms of a clerk in the Post Office! And then that an "unchristianed," that an infidel, republican, un-English, heir should stand in the way of her darling boy! She had told herself a thousand times that the Devil was speaking to her when she had dared to wish that,—that Lord Hampstead was not there! She had put down the wish in her heart very often, telling herself that it came from the Devil. She had made a faint struggle to love the young man,—which had resulted in constrained civility. It would have been unnatural to her to love any but her own. Now she thought how glorious her Frederic would have been as Lord Hampstead,—and how infinitely better it would have been, how infinitely better it would be, for all the Traffords, for all the nobles of England, and for the country at large! But in thinking this she knew that she was a sinner, and she endeavoured to crush the sin. Was it not tantamount to wishing that her husband's son was—dead?

CHAPTER IV.

LADY FRANCES

THERE is something so sad in the condition of a girl who is known to be in love, and has to undergo the process of being made ashamed of it by her friends, that one wonders that any young woman can bear it. Most young women cannot bear it, and either give up their love or say that they do. A young man who has got into debt, or been plucked,—or even when he has declared himself to be engaged to a penniless young lady, which is worse,—is supposed merely to have gone after his kind, and done what was to be expected of him. The mother never looks at him with that enduring anger by which she intends to wear out the daughter's constancy. The father frets and fumes, pays the debts, prepares the way for a new campaign, and merely shrugs his shoulders about the proposed marriage, which he regards simply as an impossibility. But the girl is held to have disgraced herself. Though it is expected of her, or at any rate hoped, that she will get married in due time, yet the falling in love with a man,—which is, we must suppose, a preliminary step to marriage,—is a wickedness. Even among the ordinary Joneses and Browns of the world we see that it is so. When we are intimate enough with the Browns to be aware of Jane Brown's passion, we understand the father's manner and the mother's look. The very servants about the house are aware that she has given way to her feelings, and treat her accordingly. Her brothers are ashamed of her. Whereas she, if her brother be in love with Jenima Jones, applauds him, sympathises with him, and encourages him.

There are heroines who live through it all, and are true to the end. There are many pseudo-heroines who intend to do so, but break down. The pseudo-heroine generally breaks down when young Smith,—not so very young,—has been taken in as a partner by Messrs. Smith and Walker, and comes in her way, in want of a wife. The persecution is, at any rate, so often efficacious as to make fathers and mothers feel it to be their duty to use it. It need not be said here how high above the ways of the Browns soared the ideas of the Marchioness of Kingsbury. But she felt that it would be her duty to resort to the measures which they would have adopted, and she was determined that the Marquis should do the same. A terrible evil, an incurable evil, had already been inflicted. Many people, alas, would know that Lady Frances had disgraced herself. She, the Marchioness, had been unable to keep the secret from her own sister, Lady Persiflage, and Lady Persiflage would undoubtedly tell it to others. Her own lady's maid knew it. The Marquis himself was the most indiscreet of men. Hampstead would see no cause for secrecy. Roden would, of course, boast of it all through the Post Office. The letter carriers who attended upon Park Lane talked the matter over with the footmen at the area gate. There could be no hope of secrecy. All the young Marquises and unmarried Earls would know that Lady Frances Trafford was in love with the "postman." But time, and care, and strict precaution might prevent the final misery of a marriage. Then, if the Marquis would be generous, some young Earl, or at least a Baron, might be induced to forget the "postman," and to take the noble lady, soiled, indeed, but made gracious by gilding. Her darlings must suffer. Any excess of money given would be at their cost. But anything would be better than a Post Office clerk for a brother-in-law.

Such were the views as to their future life with which the Marchioness intended to accompany her stepdaughter to their Saxon residence. The Marquis, with less of a fixed purpose, was inclined in the same way. "I quite agree that they should be separated;—

quite," he said. "It mustn't be heard of;—certainly not; certainly not. Not a shilling,—unless she behaves herself properly. Of course she will have her fortune, but not to bestow it in such a manner as that."

His own idea was to see them all settled in the chateau, and then, if possible, to hurry back to London before the season was quite at an end. His wife laid strong injunctions on him as to absolute secrecy, having forgotten, probably, that she herself had told the whole story to Lady Persiflage. The Marquis quite agreed. Secrecy was indispensable. As for him, was it likely that he should speak of a matter so painful and so near to his heart! Nevertheless, he told it all to Mr. Greenwood, the gentleman who acted as tutor, private secretary, and chaplain in the house.

Lady Frances had her own ideas, as to this going away and living abroad, very strongly developed in her mind. They intended to persecute her till she should change her purpose. She intended to persecute them till they should change theirs. She knew herself too well, she thought, to have any fear as to her own persistency. That the Marchioness should persuade, or even persecute, her out of an engagement to which she had assented, she felt to be quite out of the question. In her heart she despised the Marchioness,—bearing with her till the time should come in which she would be delivered from the nuisance of surveillance under such a woman. In her father she trusted much, knowing him to be affectionate, believing him to be still opposed to those aristocratic dogmas which were a religion to the Marchioness,—feeling probably that in his very weakness she would find her best strength. If her stepmother should in truth become cruel, then her father would take her part against his wife. There must be a period of discomfort,—say, six months; and then would come the time in which she would be able to say,— "I have tried myself, and know my own mind, and I intend to go home and get myself married." She would take care that her declaration to this effect should not come as a sudden blow. The six months should be employed in preparing for it. The Marchioness might be persistent in preaching her views during the six months, but so would Lady Frances be persistent in preaching hers.

She had not accepted the man's love, when he had offered it, without thinking much about it. The lesson which she had heard in her earlier years from her mother had sunk deep into her very soul,—much more deeply than the teacher of those lessons had supposed. That teacher had never intended to inculcate as a doctrine that rank is a mistake. No one had thought more than she of the incentives provided by rank to high duty. "Noblesse oblige." The lesson had been engraved on her heart, and might have been read in all the doings of her life. But she had endeavoured to make it understood by her children that they should not be over-quick to claim the privileges of rank. Too many such would be showered on them,—too many for their own welfare. Let them never be greedy to take with outstretched hands those good things of which Chance had provided for them so much more than their fair share. Let them remember that after all there was no virtue in having been born a child to a Marquis. Let them remember how much more it was to be a useful man, or a kind woman. So the lessons had been given,—and had gone for more than had been intended. Then all the renown of their father's old politics assisted,—the re-election of the drunken tailor,—the jeerings of friends who were high enough and near enough to dare to jeer,—the convictions of childhood that it was a fine thing, because peculiar for a Marquis and his belongings, to be Radical;—and, added to this, there was contempt for the specially noble graces of their stepmother. Thus it was that Lord Hampstead was brought to his present condition of thinking,—and Lady Frances.

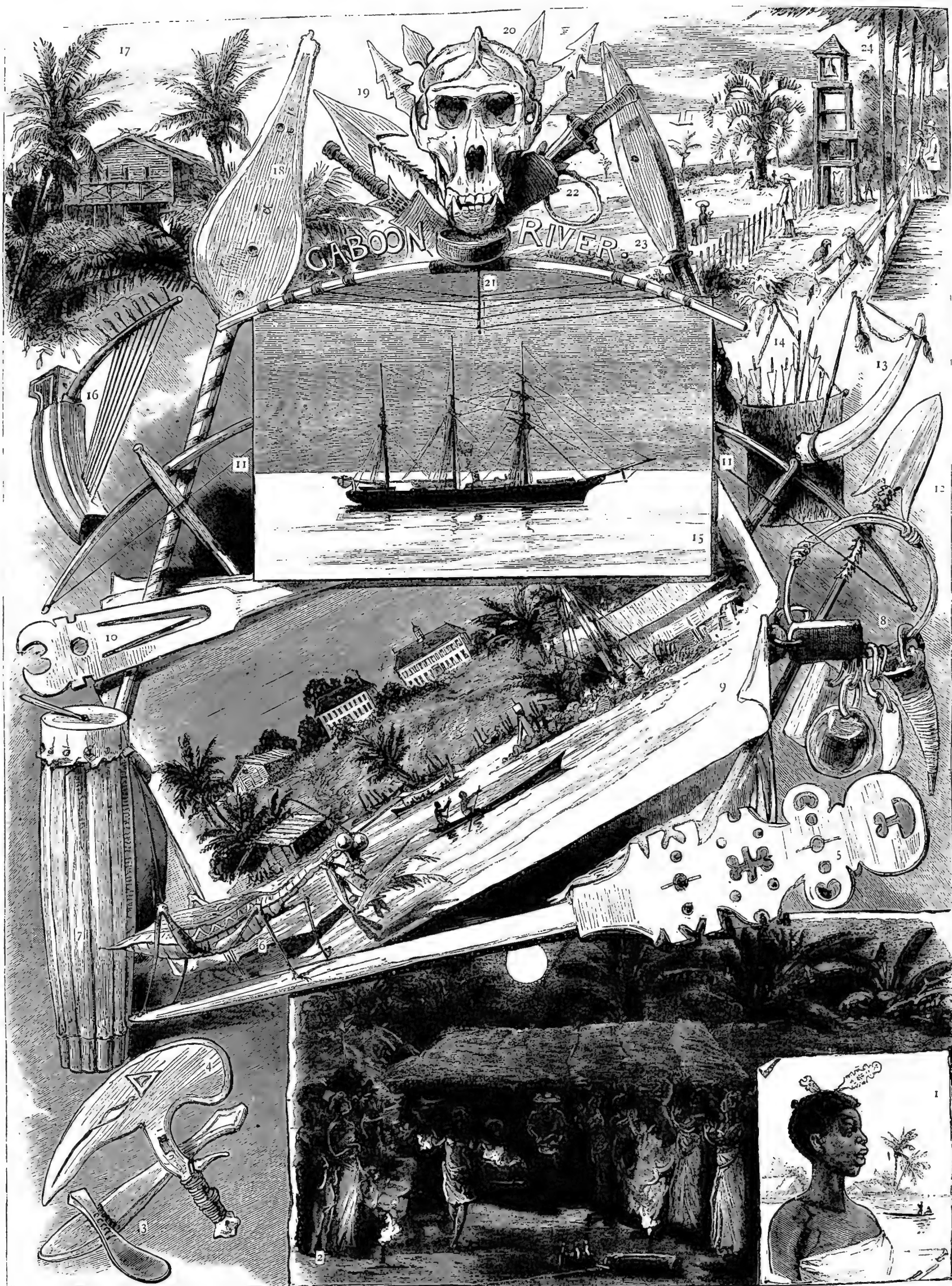
Her convictions were quite as strong as his, though they did not assume the same form. With a girl, at an early age, all her outlooks into the world have something to do with love and its consequences. When a young man takes his leaning either towards Liberalism or Conservatism he is not at all actuated by any feeling as to how some possible future young woman may think on the subject. But the girl, if she entertains such ideas at all, dreams of them as befitting the man whom she may some day hope to love. Should she, a Protestant, become a Roman Catholic and then a nun, she feels that in giving up her hope for a man's love she is making the greatest sacrifice in her power for the Saviour she is taking to her heart. If she devotes herself to music, or the pencil, or to languages, the effect which her accomplishments may have on some beau ideal of manhood is present to her mind. From the very first she is dressing herself unconsciously in the mirror of a man's eyes. Quite unconsciously, all this had been present to Lady Frances as month after month and year after year she had formed her strong opinions. She had thought of no man's love,—had thought but little of loving any man,—but in her meditations as to the weaknesses and vanity of rank there had always been present that idea,—how would it be with her if such a one should ask for her hand, such a one as she might find among those of whom she dreamed as being more noble than Dukes, even though they were numbered among the world's proletariats? Then she had told herself that if any such a one should come,—if at any time any should be allowed by herself to come,—he should be estimated by his merits whether Duke or proletary. With her mind in such a state she had of course been prone to receive kindly the overtures of her brother's friend.

What was there missing in him that a girl should require? It was so that she had asked herself the question. As far as manners were concerned, this man was a gentleman. She was quite sure of that. Whether proletary or not, there was nothing about him to offend the taste of the best-born of ladies. That he was better educated than any of the highly-bred young men she saw around her, she was quite sure. He had more to talk about than others. Of his birth and family she knew nothing, but rather prided herself in knowing nothing, because of that doctrine of hers that a man is to be estimated only by what he is himself, and not at all by what he may derive from others. Of his personal appearance, which went far with her, she was very proud. He was certainly a handsome young man, and endowed with all outward gifts of manliness: easy in his gait, but not mindful of it, with motions of his body naturally graceful but never studied, with his head erect, with a laugh in his eye, well-made as to his hands and feet. Neither his intellect nor his political convictions would have recommended a man to her heart, unless there had been something in the outside to please her eye, and from the first moment in which she had met him he had never been afraid of her,—had ventured when he disagreed from her to laugh at her, and even to scold her. There is no barrier in a girl's heart so strong against love as the feeling that the man in question stands in awe of her.

She had taken some time before she had given him her answer, and had thought much of the perils before her. She had known that she could not divest herself of her rank. She had acknowledged to herself that, whether it was for good or bad, a Marquis's daughter could not be like another girl. She owed much to her father, much to her brothers, something even to her stepmother. But was the thing she proposed to do of such a nature as to be regarded as an evil to her family? She could see that there had been changes in the ways of the world during the last century,—changes continued from year to year. Rank was not so high as it used to be,—and in consequence those without rank not so low. The Queen's daughter had married a subject. Lords John and Lords Thomas were every day going into this and the other business. There were instances enough of ladies of title doing the very thing which she proposed to herself. Why should a Post Office clerk be lower than another?

Then came the great question, whether it behoved her to ask her

HAPPILY so few of us have made acquaintance with the inside of gaol, that "Her Majesty's Prisons: Their Effects and Defects" (Samson Low) will for most readers be as fresh as the account of an unknown country. Moreover in these two volumes there is a mystery about the author,—how he, well-born, with no end of J. P.'s among his uncles and cousins, managed to get twelve months' hard labour, is less astonishing than how he always contrived to be on good terms with warders, doctors, governors, and chaplains. His bill of indictment, a very heavy one, applies chiefly to second-class prisons, which, he says, went to the wall when Government took over the county prisons. Doctors are sometimes drunkards, warders ill-conditioned brutes, who spite men and even worry them to death; neglect is far too mild a term for the treatment to which

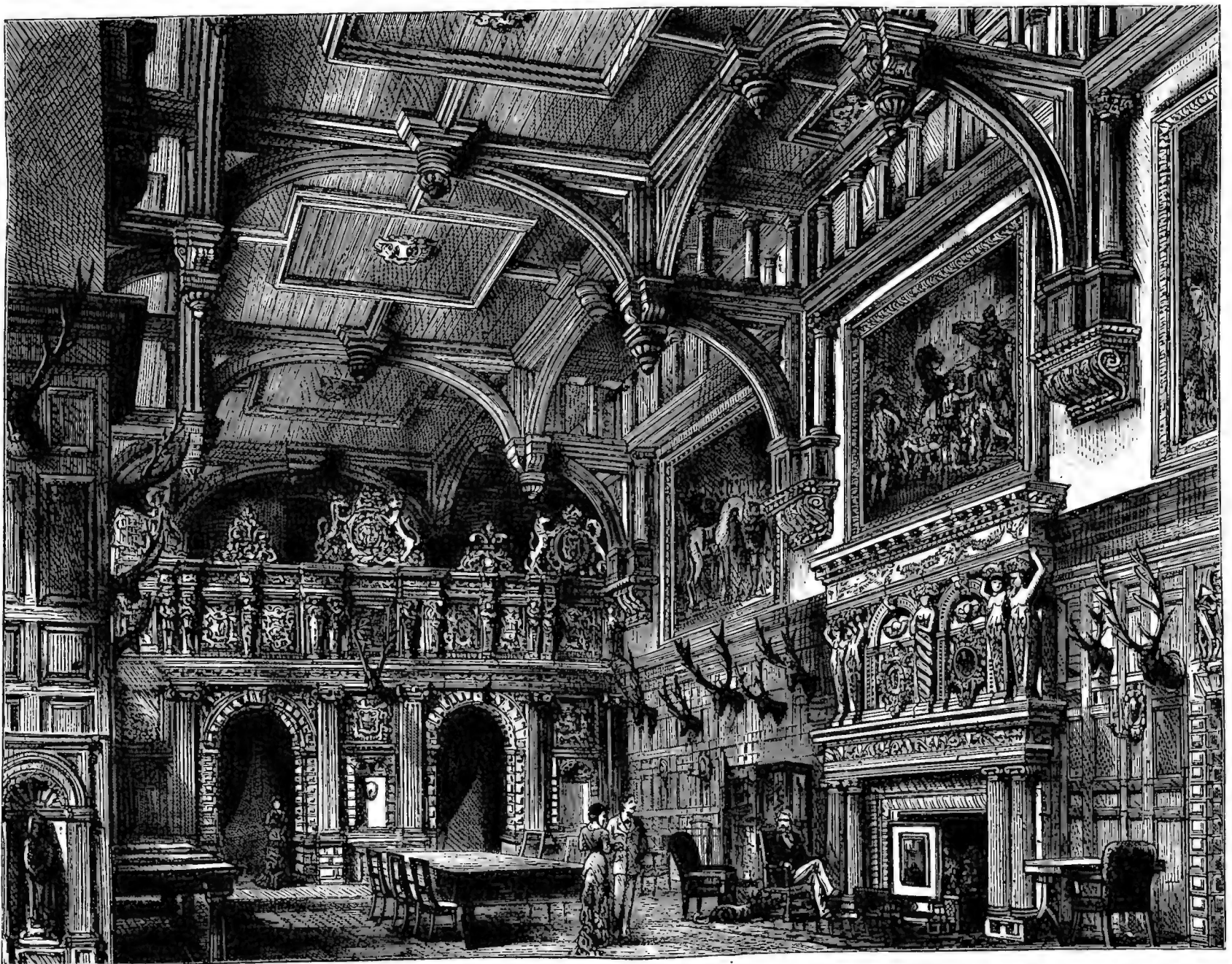


1. Mpongwe Head Dress.—2. Native Dance by Moonlight.—3. Wooden Spoon.—4. Steel Tomahawk.—5. Ivory Hair-Pin.—6. Mantis, or Devil's Horse.—7. Tam Tam, or Drum.—8. Bracelet of Charms Against Fetish.—9. Libreville, the Commandant's House, and Public Buildings.—10. Smaller Hair Pin.—11. Crossbows.
12. Spear.—13. Charm Worn in War.—14. Case of Poisoned Arrows for Crossbow.—15. R.Y.S. *Wanderer*.—16. Harp used by Bakalai Tribe.
17. The French Mission Station.—18. Fan Paddle.—19. Spear Heads.—20. Skull of Male Gorilla.—21. A Musical Instrument.
22. Native Swords.—23. A War Club.—24. The American Mission Station.

SKETCHES FROM THE GABOON RIVER, WEST COAST OF AFRICA



THE GARDEN FRONT



THE GREAT HALL

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT LONGLEAT HOUSE, WILTSHIRE

LONGLEAT

ON the borders of Wiltshire and Somersetshire, about five miles from Frome, and the same distance from Warminster, stands Longleat, the venerable and dignified residence of the Marquis of Bath. The situation of both the park and house are delightful. The former abounds in noble trees, some of which are so ancient that they may have thrown the shade of their wide-spreading branches upon the cowl of the monks who inhabited the Priory which stood upon the site of the present mansion. A rapid stream flows through the park, and feeds a series of lakes united by cascades. The importance of this stream must not be overlooked, as it is supposed that this is the "long leat," or long brook, which formerly gave the name to the monastery, and has now descended to the house. Lofty wood-clad hills surround the park, from any of which extensive views can be obtained. That from a spot called "Heaven's-gate" is particularly beautiful. Whichever way one looks nothing is seen but magnificent trees and grand undulations of foliage, the mansion, with its turrets, seems to be completely embowered, and the stream and lakes look like some mountain torrent forcing its way through an aboriginal forest, spreading its waters over the low-lying lands. This enchanting spot was the favourite resort of good old Bishop Ken, and it is said that here he composed his well-known Morning

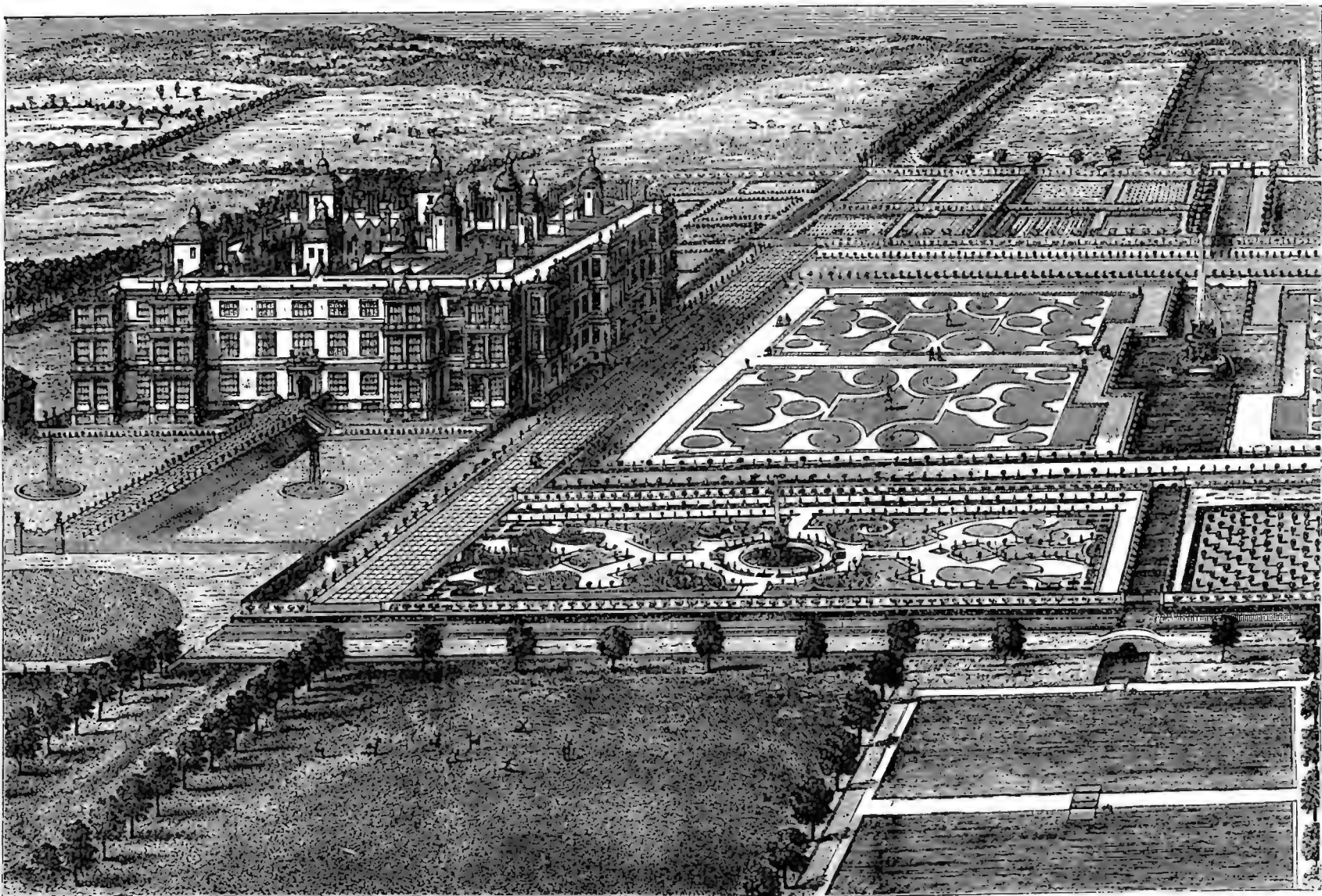
and Evening Hymns. When deprived of his Bishopric by William the Third for his devotion to the cause of the Stuarts, he sought a refuge in the home of his college friend and companion, Thomas Thynne, first Lord Weymouth.

Of the old monastery, which occupied the site of Longleat House, now not a vestige remains, though upon making some alterations in the interior of the mansion some years back, traces of ancient foundations were discovered, and several stone coffins filled with bones were dug up. Of the history of this religious house little is known. It appears to have been founded in 1270, and was dedicated to St. Radegond. Its inmates, who did not exceed some four or five brothers under a Prior, followed the Order of St. Augustine. The Priory was suppressed in 1529, and in 1540 it, together with its site, was bought by Sir John Thynne, Secretary to the Lord Hertford, afterwards better known as Lord Protector Somerset, for the sum of 534 l.

A document, with the seal of the Abbey attached to it, is still preserved at Longleat. It bears the figure of St. Radegond, dressed in royal robes, with a crown on her head. This seal is represented in our illustration below. Sir John Thynne subsequently married a half-sister of Sir Thomas Gresham, who brought her husband a large fortune, with the help of which he was enabled to purchase the lands surrounding the abbey, and to com-

mence the laying out of the estate and the erection of the house. What is the precise date of the commencement of the buildings at Longleat seems to be a little uncertain. Some of the documents seem to point to the year 1549, while from others it would appear that nothing was absolutely built before 1560.

As before mentioned, the house occupies the site of the old Priory, a situation which would not have been selected by a modern builder, who would, without doubt, have erected the mansion on the top of one of the hills, instead of down in the lowest part of the valley. Our forefathers, however, were probably wiser in this respect than we are, for although a distant and extended landscape is one of the most magnificent sights in Nature, yet after a time it becomes very depressing to be always gazing upon one of these extended panoramas, and the more circumscribed and confined look-out from a house situated in a pleasant valley is in the long run more homely and agreeable. The fact is a man cannot be always contemplating the sublime and the magnificent, and his mind requires humbler food for its every-day fare, and thus our ancestors built their houses in valleys and surrounded them with trees or high-walled gardens. Sir John Thynne, with all his good fortune, did not escape the troubles attendant upon house-building, and in 1567 a fire broke out which destroyed, if not the whole, a very considerable portion of the work which had been executed up



ANCIENT VIEW OF LONGLEAT, BY KIP

to that time. Whether any portion of the existing fabric escaped the fire or no, Longleat House is certainly the earliest example of a Renaissance building in this country.

The revived classical style had been introduced into England half



SEAL OF THE MONASTERY OF LONGLEAT

a century before; but its use had been confined to monuments, screens, and details, nothing in the nature of a mansion had been attempted in that style, and this gives to Longleat a peculiar position in the history of Art. The house as at present existing

consists of a parallelogram, measuring 220 feet from east to west and 180 from north to south. The basement storey is adorned with pilasters and entablature of the Doric order, very pure and classical in treatment; the first storey is Ionic and the uppermost Corinthian. The whole is crowned by a balustrade, with scroll ornaments, statues, &c., and the roof is flat.

There is a tradition that John of Padua, who was created by Henry VIII. "Deviser of His Majesty's buildings," was the architect of this beautiful mansion, and although that tradition is unsupported by documentary evidence, there are many facts which would lead to the confirmation of this supposition; for instance, it is known that John of Padua was engaged in the erection of Somerset House for the Lord Protector Somerset, and as Sir John Thynne was Secretary and a very intimate friend of that nobleman, it is highly probable that he would engage the services of the same architect. Then, again, the detail of Longleat House is so purely Italian, that it is not likely to have been the work of any Englishman of this period. It has been objected that an Italian architect would never have designed the great mullioned windows, which are more Gothic than classic in character. It is certainly true that an Italian architect would never, voluntarily, have introduced such features into a house in Italy, but it is not equally clear that, seeing the necessity for a much larger amount of window space in this country, he may not have consented to such a modification of the existing form of window as would give the required amount of light, and yet not destroy the general classical character of his design, and this we contend he succeeded in doing at Longleat; for although large square-headed windows, subdivided by mullions and transoms, are common features in Gothic Domestic architecture, yet their proportions and subdivisions are totally unlike those at Longleat. Then how are we to account for the fact that the "aprons" or "consols" supporting the sills of the windows are so very classical in character? The same may be said of the mouldings and mullions of the windows themselves, their remarkable regularity, and the fact that there is not (as far as the windows are concerned) one single deviation from the symmetrical uniformity of the design to be found in the whole building, would, of itself, go far to point to the fact that they formed a portion of the scheme of the Italian architect; that Italian architects did frequently subdivide their windows by mullions is proved by the Palazzo Vendramin at Venice, and numerous other examples, so we fail to see why an Italian architect should not have done the same thing at Longleat, though in a somewhat different manner. In fact all the Italian palaces had their windows subdivided by mullions and transoms, though they were generally constructed of wood, and

formed a part of the framework, but the absurd fashion of omitting these features in architectural illustrations has led to the notion that the windows of Italian palaces were so many gaping open voids in the design.

We do not for a moment suggest that the whole of the Longleat house was constructed from the designs of John of Padua. His work was certainly confined to the east, south, and, perhaps, the west façades, and it may be doubted whether the top storey of these is his work, or we should say rather the design of the Italian architect, whoever he may have been, that was employed by Sir John Thynne. The building encloses two small courtyards, round which are arranged eight turrets at irregular intervals. These are carried up far above the roof, and crowned with curious stone domes, probably the first ever erected in this country. No other portions of the house, except the three façades just before mentioned, and perhaps these domes, show the slightest Italian influence. The north front was rebuilt by Wyatt. The walls towards the courtyard are crowded with regular Gothic gables and the usual square-headed windows of the most thorough English type. A certain Robert Smithson is mentioned as having been head mason, or builder, in 1568, and probably he designed everything except the external façades, which could not have been the work of the same man who designed the courtyard elevations.

That Longleat House was looked upon as an event in the history of art at the period of its erection is proved by the many facts preserved in ancient documents, now in the possession of the Marquis of Bath. Not the least interesting are the letters respecting the impatience of Queen Elizabeth to see the new house. Sir John Thynne made every excuse, ill-health amongst the rest, probably in order to prevail upon the Queen to put off her visit until the house was finished. All, however, was of no use, and Sir John Thynne received very broad hints from his friends at Court, that Her Majesty took these perpetual excuses in bad part, so in order to gratify the impatience of a Queen who was little in the habit of having any of her whims thwarted, Sir John entertained her at Longleat in 1547.

Sir John Thynne died in 1580, leaving the house still unfinished. The eastern and southern sides (those shown in our view) were, however, complete, and probably the greater part of the west side was erected in his time. In what condition he left the interior of the house we have little means of judging, as the only portions which have escaped modernisation are the Great Hall, two newel staircases, and the old library. Now the Great Hall was not fitted up until after his son had succeeded to the estates, as we know from his arms appearing in the Minstrels' Gallery. If the old Library is in its original condition we must presume that the fittings of the

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interior were only temporary, for although they are not without interest, they are of far too humble a character for such a magnificent house, and the two staircases are quite rude in construction and entirely devoid of ornament; yet, as far as can be ascertained, and they were the only means of access to the upper storeys of the house before Sir Christopher Wren built his grand staircase (now however destroyed). We have before mentioned the fact that there are eight turrets; at present it is difficult to account for the purposes and uses of the other six. We were informed upon very good authority that the upper portions of these turrets, with their good domes, used to be called "Banqueting Halls." This was probably some nickname or old joke, the meaning of which is forgotten. Those who have read Professor Willis's work on "Canterbury Cathedral" may recollect the building called "Dormitory No. III." as a case in point, and the "Heaven," "Hell," and "Purgatory" as the old Palace at Westminster were other instances of the same kind of joking in which the old builders indulged.

The Great Hall at Longleat is a noble room in the usual position in old English country houses. The Minstrels' Gallery, which is richly carved and adorned with the coats of arms of the many illustrious families who were connected with that of Thynne, is over the chief entrance to the house. The ceiling of the hall is flat, as there are rooms above it, but the principals are so cleverly designed as to give the impression of an open timber roof. The walls and wainscoting are hung with old armour, horns of the elk and stag, and a series of pictures by Wootton, representing various hunting scenes with portraits of the second Lord Weymouth and some of his personal friends introduced.

Longleat House was plundered by the Parliamentary soldiers under the command of Sir Edward Hungerford in 1643. The damage done, however, appears to have been insignificant, and the depredations were confined to the armoury, the wardrobes, larders, and cellars! Charles II., together with Catherine of Braganza and the Duke of York, afterwards James II., visited Longleat.

The unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was also a guest at Longleat. The following lines in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel" bear reference to his visit, and the demonstrations made in favour of his succession to the Throne:—

From East to West his glories he displays,
And, like the sun, the Promised Land surveys.
Fame runs before him as the Morning Star,
And shouts of joy salute him from afar;
Each house receives him as a guardian god,
And consecrates the place of his abode;
But hospitable treats did most commend
Wise Issachar, his wealthy Western friend.

The "wealthy Western friend" here alluded to was Mr. Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, who was known as "Tom of Ten Thousand," probably on account of his wealth. This gentleman was a friend of Shaftesbury (the "Achitophel" of Dryden's poem), and a staunch upholder of Monmouth's claim to the Throne. In fact, he was undoubtedly mixed up with the intrigues of what was called "The Protestant Party." The abominable lies of Titus Oates and the innocent blood which flowed in justification of his pretended revelations brought the party into great odium, as there was considerable reason for suspecting that Oates was merely a creature of Shaftesbury's. Mr. Thomas Thynne suffered from the revulsion of public sentiment after the execution of the Catholic noblemen and gentlemen accused by Oates in the pretended "Popish Plot," and was deprived of his command of the Wilts Militia. Greater misfortunes, however, were in store for him. It was his cruel fate to fall in love with Lady Elizabeth Ogle, who at the age of fifteen was a widow. She was sole surviving daughter and heiress of the eleventh Duke of Northumberland, and was betrothed or married to Mr. Thomas Thynne. There seems to be some doubt as to the exact nature of the ceremony, but whether she was fickle or positively wicked it is impossible to say, but she seems certainly to have encouraged the admiration, if not the addresses, of Charles John, Count Königsmark, brother of that Count Königsmark, the unfortunate admirer of Sophia Dorothea, who was murdered in the Castle at Hanover, as some suppose, not without the connivance of George the First. Count Charles John determined to marry or run off with the lady, and as poor Tom Thynne was "rather in the way" he made up his mind to put him out of the way, not by challenging him to a duel, but simply by hiring three ruffians to waylay and murder him. These scoundrels met Mr. Thynne's carriage in Pall Mall on the evening of Sunday, February 12, and while two of them stopped the horses, the third, a Pole named Borosky, discharged a blunderbuss at Mr. Thomas Thynne, who after lingering a few hours, died from the effect of the wound. The subordinate ruffians were all executed, but the villain who hired them was "honourably acquitted." Thackeray in his "Four Georges" sums up the characters of the two brothers Königsmark as follows:—

"Carl Johann, of Königsmark, a favourite of Charles II., a beauty, a dandy, a warrior, a rascal of more than ordinary mark, escaped, but deserved being hanged in London for the murder of Tom Thynne of Longleat. He had a little brother in London with him at this time—as great a beauty, as great a dandy, as great a villain as his elder. This lad, Philip of Königsmark, also was implicated in the affair; and perhaps it is a pity ever brought his pretty neck out of it."

The lady who was the cause of this vile deed soon consoled herself, and four months afterwards married Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset. She became a great favourite with good Queen Anne, and was an object of hatred to Dean Swift, who, under the appellation of "Carrots" (an allusion to the colour of her hair), wrote a most violent attack upon her, accusing her of being privy to the assassination of Tom Thynne. She returned the kindness by preventing the Queen bestowing the Bishopric of Hereford upon the Dean.

Upon the death of Thomas Thynne, who, by the way, was buried in Westminster Abbey, Longleat passed into the hands of a cousin, who was created Baron Thynne and first Lord Weymouth in 1682. This gentleman completed the Domestic Chapel, and enlarged the gardens. Probably the terraces and ornamental garden close to the house were of an earlier date, for as will be seen by Kip's views, one of which we have re-engraved opposite, they were in the Italian style, with fountains, paved causeways, statues, and ornamental flower beds, whereas the gardens more remote from the house were in the Dutch style, with shrubs, clipped trees, &c., all perfectly straight and formal. It was during the time of the first Lord Weymouth that Bishop Ken lived at Longleat, and many of his books are in the old library. The rooms which he occupied are still pointed out. Bishop Ken expresses his gratitude to his noble benefactor in the following lines:—

When I, my lord, crushed by prevailing might,
No cottage had where to direct my flight,
Kind Heaven me with a friend illustrious blest,
Who gives me shelter, affluence, and rest.

The good Bishop died here in 1711.

Lord Weymouth died in 1731, and was succeeded by a second cousin, the second Lord Weymouth, the hero of Wootton's "Hunting Scenes," now in the great hall. This nobleman seems to have abandoned Longleat, which remained unoccupied for forty years. The third Lord Weymouth found the place in a condition which can easily be imagined. With the best possible intentions he determined to restore the place to its former magnificence. Unfortunately the taste of the day was, as we now know, disastrous for such a purpose, and the celebrated "Capability Brown," who was entrusted with setting the garden to rights, seriously injured the characteristic beauty of the surroundings of Longleat by ruthlessly destroying the fine terraces, fountains, and ornamental

gardens, which must have been most appropriate surroundings to the noble house. This man Brown was the father of modern landscape gardening, and received his nickname "Capability" from the absurd power which he possessed and exercised of changing the character of the surroundings of gentlemen's houses—his theory seems to have been that everything was to be made to look far more natural than Nature ever intended it to be. He, perhaps, did more harm to the houses of the English nobility than any man of his time. Many of our grand old red-brick mansions were covered with plaster, in deference to his idea that "a red-brick house sets the landscape on fire!" His work at Longleat is particularly to be regretted, for the very regular and formal arrangement of the old gardens, with their terraces, fountains, paved walks, &c., formed a fine contrast to the wilder beauties of the park and surrounding woods. Whatever excuse there might be for landscape gardening at Bayswater or St. John's Wood, the natural beauties of Longleat did not require to be made unnaturally natural at the hands of Mr. Brown. The slightly undulating lawns with which he surrounded the house serve to give it the appearance of having tumbled down from the skies haphazard into the middle of the park, and dwarf its scale, whereas the terraces and trim *parterres* of the old garden must have added greatly to the dignity of the House. The cascades and ragged edges which Brown added to the lakes are very questionable improvements.

What Capability Brown did for the surroundings of Longleat, another great Moderniser of old houses did for its interior. Sir Jeffrey Wyatt, or as he called himself "Wyatville," pulled down Wren's staircase, constructed a whole series of corridors, and fitted up the chief apartments in the taste, or want of taste, for which he was peculiar, owing to which there is not a single piece of the old furniture left in the house, and none of the old fittings, save alone those of the Great Hall, remain. Wyatt also pulled down the old stables, and erected the present ones. This was a judicious alteration. The old stables are shown in Kip's views. They were to the left of the principal entrance to the house.

The present Marquis of Bath has, done much to set matters right inside the house. The whole of Wyatt's work has been removed out of the great reception rooms in the east or garden-front side, and these have been fitted up in the Italian style with richly coffered ceilings, enclosing in their panels pictures chiefly copied from the school of Paul Veronese. The drawing-room, which was evidently from its position the old "solar," or "sunny chamber," with a door opening on to a charming old balcony overlooking the Great Hall, has friezes painted by Cavaliere Librari. The walls are hung with old Genoese velvet, the doorways and mantelpiece are of marble. Adjoining this is the Long Gallery, a splendid apartment, with a richly painted coffered ceiling, and noble marble mantelpiece. The walls are hung with fine old tapestry, and many beautiful Italian cabinets, some carved, some inlaid, and others richly painted and gilt, serve to render it one of the most richly-decorated rooms in the country. The upper dining-room at the opposite end of the Long Gallery is another fine room; the paintings which adorn the panels of the ceiling here are ancient, and the ceiling has been designed to enclose them. The rooms on the ground floor of this side of the house have also been refitted and decorated; they consist of a library, breakfast-room, gallery, and dining-room. They are plainer in character than the rooms of the principal floor, but are remarkably handsome. The carvings of the chimney-pieces and doorways, which are of marble, are particularly worthy of notice; they have been for the most part executed in Italy. Amongst other improvements carried out by the present Marquis we must mention the suite of rooms fitted up for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. These are in the south front or wing, near to its western extremity, and consist of a bedroom, boudoir, and sitting-room. The ceilings of the two former are richly panelled and decorated. The walls of the bedroom are hung with fine portraits, amongst which are those of Philip, fourth Earl of Pembroke, *ob.* 1649, by Vandyck, of Sir F. Bacon, Charles the First, and Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, &c. The lower portion of the walls are covered with rich stuffs bearing a pomegranate or artichoke pattern.

The boudoir, or dressing-room, is a most charming apartment; the walls are entirely covered with beautiful old Italian embroidery upon white, yellow, and green silk grounds. Over the mantelpiece is a portrait of Henry, Prince of Wales, by Zuccaro. The sitting-room is a cheerful little chamber, but with nothing very remarkable about it. Like most of the houses of the English nobility, Longleat contains a great number of portraits, the most remarkable of which are those of Sir John Thynne, the builder of Longleat, by Holbein; that of one of his daughters, aged six months; the Earl of Arundel, by Holbein; Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, by Zuccaro (a very fine portrait); Arabella Stuart, by Van Somers; Bishop Ken, by Sir P. Lely; the first Lord and Lady Weymouth, by Sir P. Lely; the present Marchioness of Bath, by Watts; and the present Marquis, by Richmond.

The furniture of the apartments fitted up by the present Marquis, and most of the gems of art which adorn their walls, were collected by his lordship in Italy. Mr. Fox designed the ceilings and fittings, and the decoration was executed by Mr. J. Crace, jun. In conclusion we must express our grateful acknowledgment of the exceedingly obliging way in which the Marquis of Bath gave us every facility for sketching and taking notes of the house, and also for the information offered us upon every subject connected with its history. We should mention that the views of the Drawing-Room and Long Gallery are from photographs by Mr. Boswell, of Frome, and that of "Heaven's Gate" from one by Mr. J. Smith, of Warminster. All the other views are from sketches made on the spot.

H. W. BREWER



THE *Nineteenth Century*, amidst many opportune, has few, if any, very striking articles. While Mr. Woulfe Flanagan draws in his "Irish Jacobins" a parallel, much more close than pleasant, between the Jacobins of Revolutionary France and the Land Leaguers of the Sister Kingdom—the springs of action in either instance being really the brute *instinct d'acquisition*, the warring "of those who have not against those who have"—Sir Bartle Frere, in his "Scotch Land Question," deals at greater length with an even more interesting, because still embryonic, development of the same movement in the agitation for Land Law Reform which has sprung up among the hard-headed farmers of Aberdeen, the most perfect types, it is commonly supposed, of all that is least prejudiced and most scientific among our British agriculturists. There is nothing in Aberdeen, of course, of savage "land hunger." If farming will not "pay," and pay them well, tenant and labourer will go elsewhere. Yet here, too, are the germs of the new idea that the State may step in to redress the balance when a succession of bad seasons has turned it against the farmer, and that the landlord is not so much absolute owner as co-partner—sleeping partner, in fact, on whom the chief burden of hard times should fall, and whose rents should be fixed, not by free contract, but by legislation. Yet what is this but a "revolutionary movement," and one which, if we were logical, we should extend to all "realised property" whatsoever?—Dr. Adler's "Recent Phases of Judeophobia," though effective as a reply to the "Hamanic onslaughts" of Mr. Goldwin Smith, sheds little new

light upon the question generally. The particulars, however, of Jewish sufferings in Southern Russia are as interesting as they are lamentable, and the victims are clearly shown to have been honest hand-workers, and neither usurers nor men who made their living by "trades injurious to the rest of the population."—Under the title of "Opium and Common Sense," Sir Rutherford Alcock essays to prove by force of statistics that the consumption of opium in the Chinese Empire would not be seriously affected even if India ceased to cultivate the poppy.—In "Vivisection; its Pains and Uses," Sir W. Paget, Professor Owen, and Dr. Wilks successively contend that such experiments are of the highest utility, and involve infinitely less pain to the brute creation than is caused every week by the sportsman or the butcher, or even by the professedly gentle process of taming and confining bird and beast to be the amusements of our leisure hours.—"Gossip of an Old Book-worm," by Mr. Thoms, though less amusing than an earlier paper, shines agreeably as a bright-coloured thread amidst the sober woof of grave political and social disquisitions.

The *Cornhill* for December is good throughout. Its most sensational, though by no means its best, paper—unfortunately the veracity of the stories is not in every case above suspicion—is that entitled "Political Spies," based mainly on the revelations of a Russian *mouchard* who published his memoirs at Geneva a year or two ago under the *nom de plume* of M. Zabouloff, and whose activity seems especially to have been displayed in our own country of all places in the world, in the kidnapping, unknown to our police, of people who were "wanted" by the Russian authorities, or in putting temporarily out of the way, with the help of Scotland Yard, refugees who might have annoyed the Czar when he came to London in 1874.—"Greek Songs of Calabria" will be "caviare to the general," but all the more delightful to the few who care to trace the remains of Hellenic poetry and diction in the land which was once known as "Great Greece;" and "Hours in a Library" is a just and charming *critique* of "Carlyle's Ethics," not forgetting those "Reminiscences" which the "secure judgment" of future times will prize when all memory has passed away of the sheep-like bleatings which greeted their appearance. The serials, too, grow in interest as they approach their close; "Love the Debt" more especially displaying almost excessive energy to make up for some slowness in the dramatic movement at the opening.

Fraser again has more than one noteworthy paper. "O. K." contributes a striking article on "The New Departure in Russia," the drift of which is to show that we in England completely misunderstand the strength and aim of the political movement in the dominions of the Czar. Nihilists, the writer holds, are a mere Camorra inspired by Jews and utterly out of harmony with the people. The revolution now in progress is from above, and its object is, in a word, to "re-Russianise" the Russia which had been "de-Russianised" by Peter and his successors. But for this end it is as unwise as it is needless to import exotic Constitutions and "talking" Parliaments. The work will be best done by the "Commissions of Experts" whose deliberations upon all reforms, re-inforced by the opinions of the provincial *Zemstvoes* and duly submitted to the Czar, will bring the Emperor into direct communication with the people. The point of view is too completely Russian (and Russian, we should have thought, of a single school) for Western minds to accept at once; and the idea of the Czar as Autocrat and Representative, Sovereign and Parliament rolled in one, may seem to us a little fanciful. Still it is a view which many Russians hold, and unquestionably deserves respectful consideration.—"Charles Tennyson Turner" is a graceful memoir—on which we have neither time nor space to dwell—of that lesser Tennyson whose insight into Nature was as true if not as deep as that of the more famous brother by whose genius he was at once influenced and over-shadowed; and a "Chat about Good Cheer" (in France) a most amusing paper on which the late M. de Villemessant would have smiled approval. It is sad to think that the art of cookery should be gradually decaying in the city which has witnessed the greatest triumphs; that the most accomplished *chefs* are lured elsewhere by high salaries, and those who remain are continuously demoralised by the gluttonous but untaught *clientèle* of the fashionable *restaurateurs*. Let us hope that the *Conservatoire Culinaire*, soon to be established, will repair the mischief before it is too late.

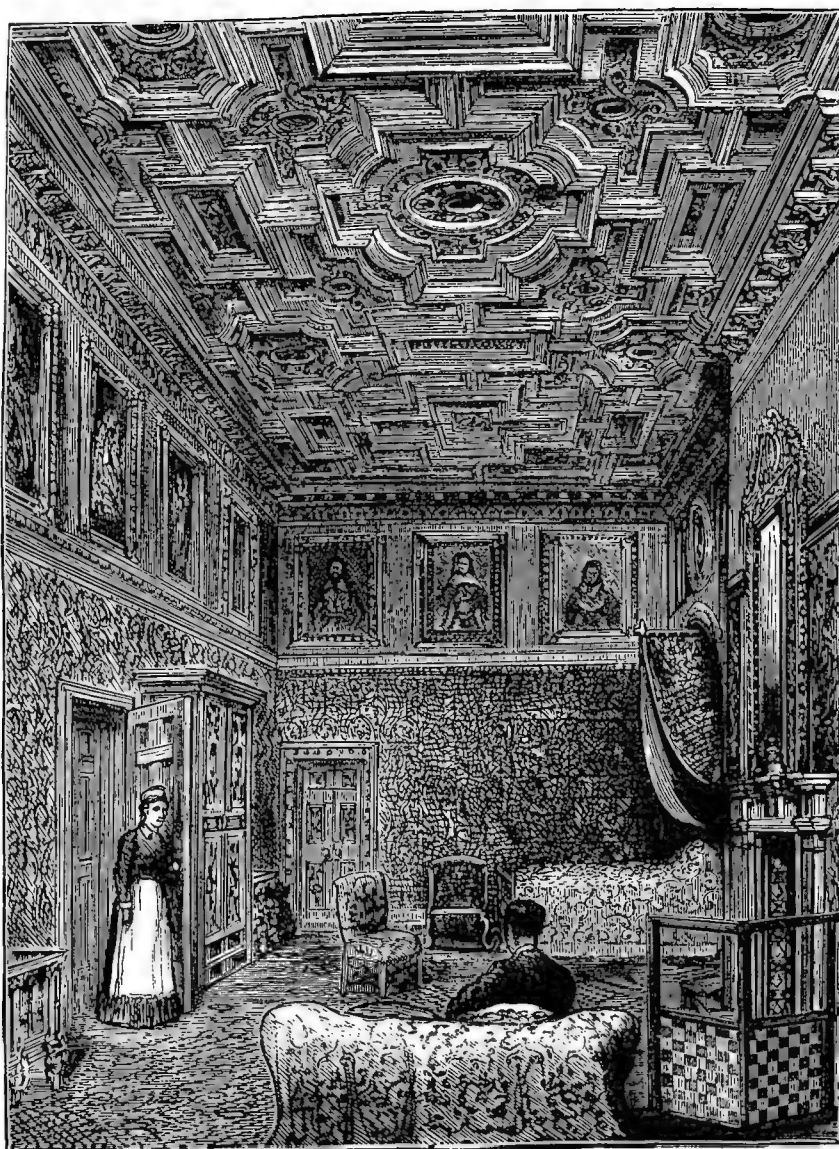
To learn from Mr. Richard Piggott that "the British Government assailed the citadel of Irish discontent with success when it passed the Land Act," and that, some minor grievances removed, "the final and cordial union of Ireland and England will be consummated," might console Mr. Gladstone for much censure. For the late editor of the *Flag of Ireland*, an Irreconcilable, only the other day, of the Irreconcilables, is a witness deserving high respect, and even if his conversion may have lessened his influence with his countrymen, still, like the tide-mark upon stones, it is a sign that the waters have begun to fall. Altogether his "Irish Question" is a most cheering paper, and for this cause alone quite the most noticeable contribution in *Macmillan*.—Of the other articles we can only mention a very pleasant notice of the late William Whewell, and the commencement of a new serial by Julian Hawthorne—in all but cleverness the antipodes to the chilling art of Mr. Henry James.

In his new magazine, *The Bibliographer*, a *Journal of Book-Lore*, Mr. Elliot Stock has supplied a very real want. Bibliography, to many one of the most fascinating of studies, has long been waiting to be popularised. One of the best papers in the first number, "The Publisher of Tindale's Own Last Edition of the New Testament," a subject equally interesting to the bibliophile and to the student of Reformation annals, had not been printed before for lack of a "congenial medium." The new journal will contain notices of famous libraries, like that in the present issue of the Sunderland Library, the *cynosure*, as we write, of covetous eyes of wealthy book-buyers; accounts of great old printers and bookbinders; notes upon rare and curious editions; specimens of palaeography; histories of book-sellers, and all the matters, scientific or amusing, which are the food of the true book-hunter. The venture, judging from this excellent first number, should achieve, as it deserves, decided success.

The *Antiquary*, containing amongst other matter an interesting study of "The Site of King's College, London," and a curious paper, by the late W. Henty, on the traces he supposed himself to have discovered of "Shakespeare's Autobiography in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*,"—the *Theatre*, *All the Year Round* are all good numbers.

The ever-increasing value of some mechanical skill, as at once an amusement and a possible resource, will sufficiently commend a new illustrated monthly, *Amateur Work* (Ward, Lock, and Co.), edited by the author of *Every Man His Own Mechanic*. Above all things practical, it will teach the amateur what tools to employ, and how to use them, and enable him at a pinch to turn his hand to anything, from making or mending his own shoes, to constructing an ornamental cabinet. New inventions will be fully described, and inquiring correspondents receive every attention. To the school-boy, to the country curate, or the intending emigrant, such a serial will have a very real value.

A NINETY-ONE DAY'S FAST has been accomplished by a religious mendicant of the Jain caste at Pahlampur, according to the *Bombay Gazette*. The only nourishment taken was the sour whey of curdled milk which the Jain was strong enough to procure for himself during the fast, although on the last day his veins were swollen, and he could only speak with great effort. Throughout his life the man has been accustomed to stern asceticism, living only on bread, yellow rice, and this whey, and last year he abstained for eighty-six days. He has a large number of followers, but unlike most Hindoo devotees receives neither fees nor presents.

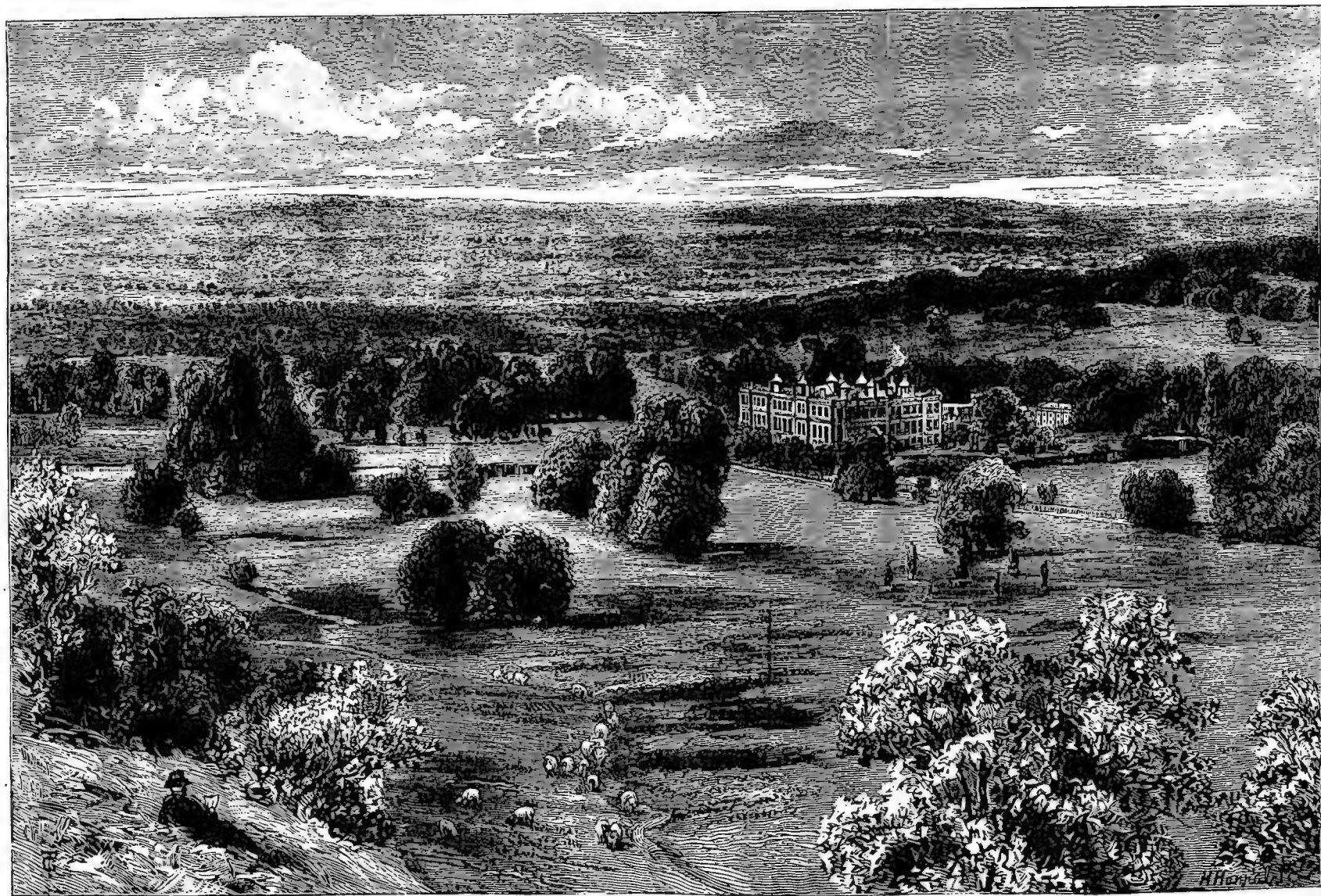


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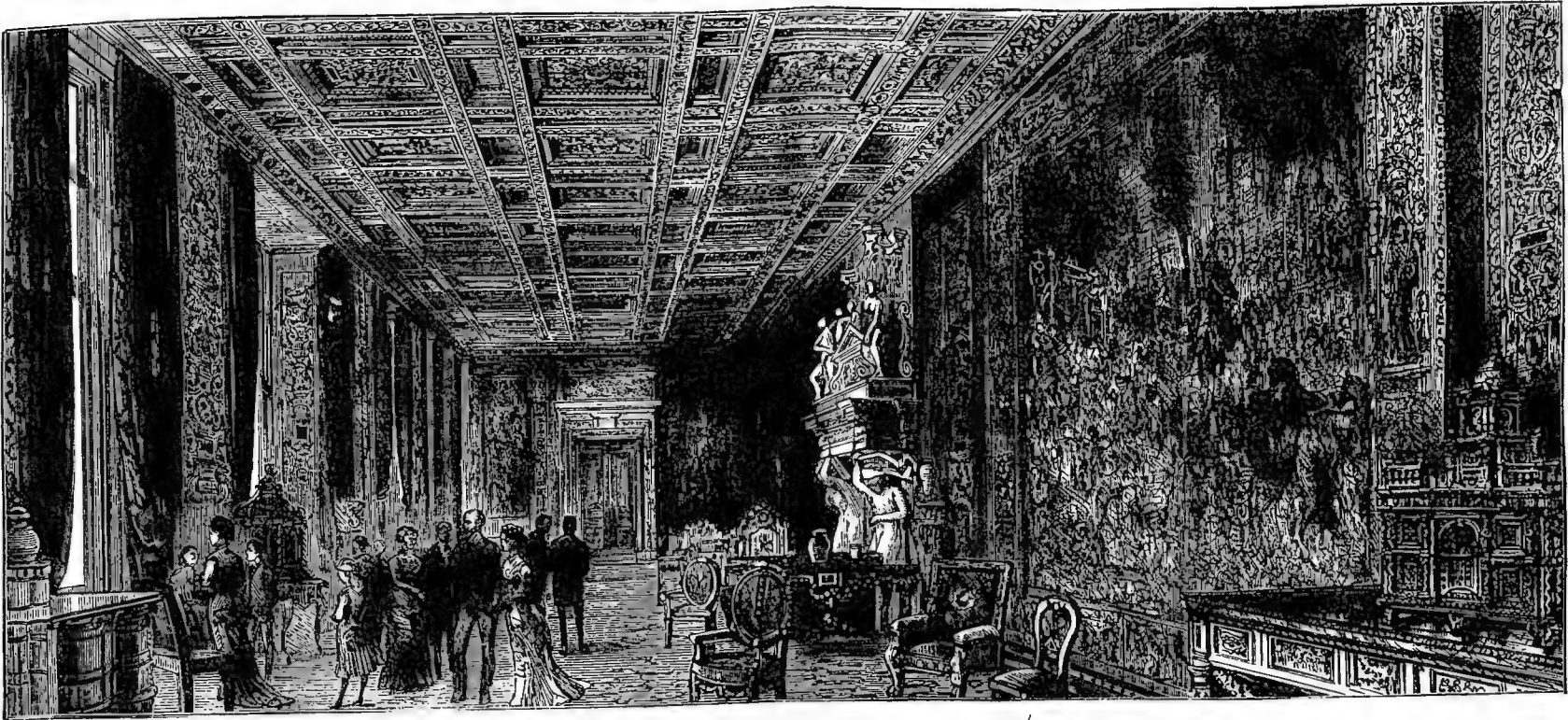
THE BOUDOIR AND DRAWING-ROOM

APARTMENTS OCCUPIED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS

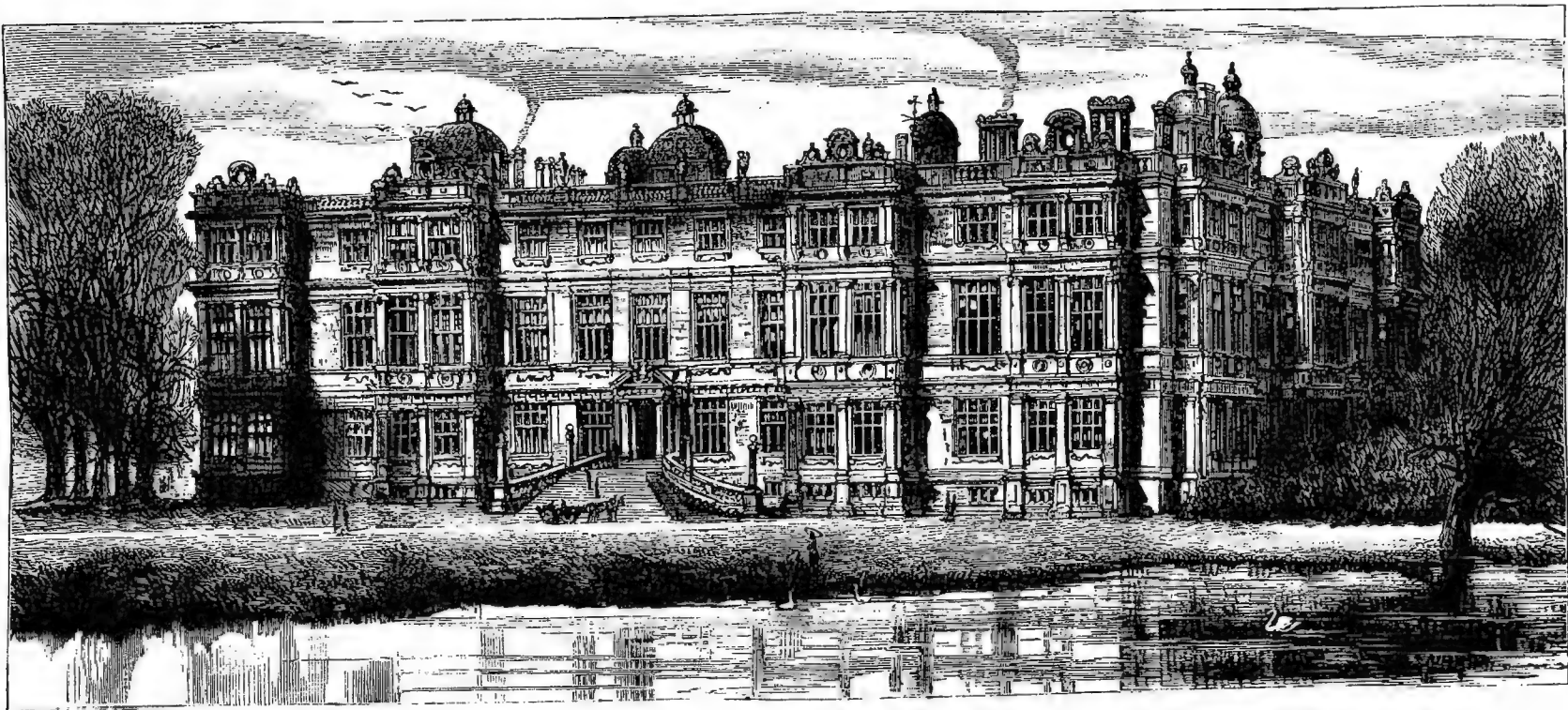


LONGLEAT FROM "HEAVEN'S GATE"

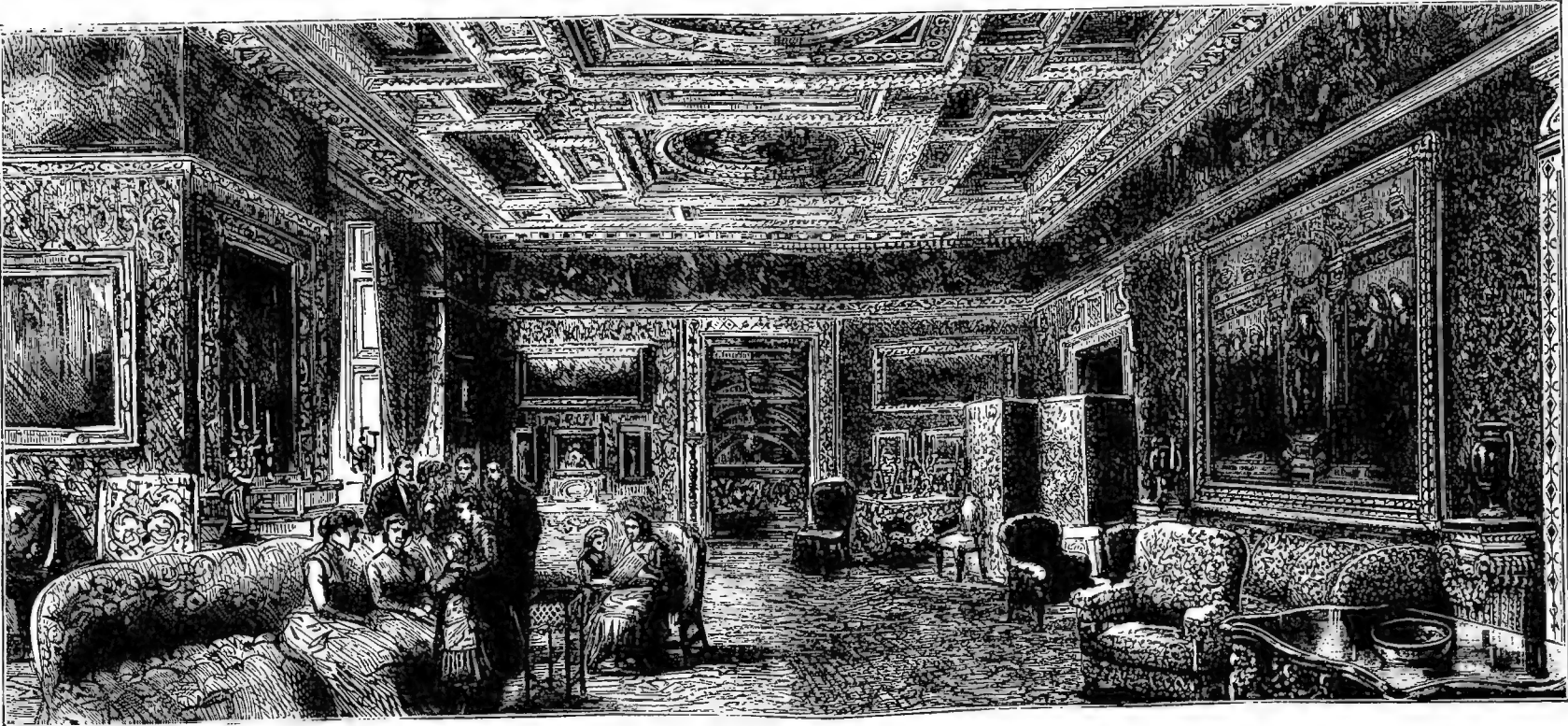
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Daily News.

"A new Pianoforte, recently manufactured by Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, claims notice, not only on account of its easy and richness of tone, but specially for some ingenious mechanical novelties; the most important being the addition of a third pedal, by means of which the sound of any note or notes may be almost indefinitely prolonged at the will of the player. Thus, bass notes may be sustained after being struck by the left hand, which may then be taken away, and with the right hand, may execute the most brilliant staccato passages, thus giving almost the effect of four hands. The patent 'check-repeater action' a speciality of Messrs. Brinsmead, enables the performer to command with ease the most rapid reiteration of the same note; the facility of the key movement in general being such that *glissando* passages can be executed with such perfect ease as to render them practicable with the lightest construction of the sounding board, another improvement being the system of bridging, by which the vibrations are increased and rendered sympathetic. The Pianoforte is capable of all degrees of delicacy and power, its massive structure rendering it less liable to get out of tune than usual; and the instrument is altogether calculated to extend the reputation of its makers."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

May be obtained of all the principal Music-sellers. Prices from 37 Guineas to 350 Guineas.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE. Every Piano Guaranteed for Five Years.

18, 20, and 22, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.

THE "BRINSMEAD WORKS," GRAFTON RD. KENTISH TOWN, N.W.

LEATH and ROSS'S COLUMN.

A SINGLE APPLICATION OF NEURALINE

NEURALINE not uncommonly cures Nerve Pains, the most protracted and agonising kind, while it in most cases effects a permanent cure, and in all gives certain relief. Mrs. W., of Moyston, writes, "My daughter has derived long standing Neuraline in a case of severe and long standing Neuralgia." "I have recommended your Neuraline to many." M. C., Moorlands, Paignton, Devon.

THE GREATEST SUFFERERS

from NEURALGIA or any Nerve Pains can obtain immediate relief and permanent cure by using the approved remedy, NEURALINE. "The bottle of Neuraline was perfectly marvellous, giving instantaneous freedom from pain when most acute."—J. R. B., of Ballymacool, Letterkenny, Ireland.

"THE INVENTOR OF NEURALINE DESERVES A NATIONAL REWARD."

So says J. S. L., of Kiltree, Cardigan, Wales, in a letter to the proprietors of NEURALINE, the approved specific for all Nerve Pains. "It is an extraordinary remedy. It has proved completely efficacious in a case of a dreadful state, and the person is now quite well."

IT IS NO VAIN BOAST, but an

assertion sustained by facts and the increasing demand from all parts, that NEURALINE, as a remedy for All Nerve Pains, has no equal. Sufferers from Neuralgia, Rheumatism, or associated disorders of the nerves should use Neuraline. "Mrs. Jermyn Pratt requests two bottles of Neuraline for herself, and one for Mrs. N. L. of the Vicarage, Elmhurst, East Denham. Her maid was relieved of Neuralgia through Neuraline."

NEURALINE SHOULD ALWAYS BE USED FOR Nerve Pains.

It gives instantaneous relief, and the greatest suffering is relieved. A permanent cure is effected, and difficulty of the nerves is removed. "I have recommended your NEURALINE in at least a dozen cases with perfect success."

NEURALINE, THE BEST AND SPEEDIEST SPECIFIC, curing all Nerve Pains, has received general approval.

Mrs. M., of Lesbury Vicarage, Northumberland, writes as follows: "Mrs. M. will thank Messrs. LEATH and ROSS to send her 4s. 6d. bottle of NEURALINE. She suffered agonies from pain in the face, and the only relief she got was from the Neuraline."

WE DO NOT KNOW ANY REMEDY SO EFFECTIVE AS NEURALINE

in all cases of Nerve Pains, and the constant inflow of unsolicited testimonials is at once a security to the public and a gratification to ourselves. Mr. G. D., of The Grove, Babrath, Nevan, Co. Meath, writes, "Having been troubled for ten years with Neuralgia I tried your Neuraline, and got relief after a few applications. Please send me another bottle."

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS REQUESTED

to the following most important and significant extract from a letter addressed to LEATH and ROSS by the Rev. C. K., of Eversley Rectory, Winchester: "The Rev. C. K. finds Neuraline allay the pain when everything else fails."

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND RESTLESS DAYS

altogether prevented, and relief from all nerve pains assuredly given, by the use of NEURALINE, the speediest and most reliable remedy. From all quarters gratifying testimonials are constantly being received. "Nothing gave me even temporary relief from severe Neuralgia until I tried your NEURALINE. In the time it took me to penetrate to the nerve centre all pain was gone, and has not since returned." J. W., 84, Myrtle Street, Liverpool.

NERVE PAINS may be said to exceed all others in severity, and equally true it is that no remedy for them is so effective and speedy as NEURALINE.

C. H. Irving, of Mansion House Buildings, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., writes, "I have tried most advertised remedies for Neuralgia, but without relief, until I obtained NEURALINE. The pain has entirely left me, and not returned."

FROM OSBORNE HOUSE,

Alderley Edge, Manchester, Mrs. F. writes to LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 2, Vere Street, W. London, E.C., "I have tried your NEURALINE in an excellent remedy for Neuralgia. My medical man often uses it." All sufferers from nerve pains should at once order a supply of this best and speediest remedy, which has stood the test of many years, and is daily more appreciated.

NO REMEDY FOR NERVE PAINS

is to be compared with NEURALINE. This specific may always be used with confidence, as it is an effectual curative of the severest attacks, wherever situated, and relief is instantaneous. "The Neuraline relieved me from agonies." From C. G., 31, Titchborne Street, Edgware Road.

FROM ONE of many Testimonials

the following extract, showing the wonderful excellence of NEURALINE as a remedy for Nerve Pains, is confidently submitted to the reader. "Miss H. has found Neuraline most successful for face-ache, and has recommended it to many of her friends."

AVOIDING ALL EXAGGERATION

either of language or fact, NEURALINE may unquestionably be stated as the best, speediest, and most reliable curative for all Nerve Pains, however intense or of long standing. "Mrs. S. S. requests another flat bottle of Neuraline, same as last. It was quickly effective for curing Neuralgia in the instep."—Eastwood, near Nottingham.

A SIMPLE APPLICATION OF NEURALINE

frequently effects a permanent cure, while it invariably gives immediate relief to all sufferers from Nerve Pains. "I have tried Neuraline for Neuralgia in the head, and it has been of great use." From Miss F., Pembroke Lodge, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVE PAINS

is given by the use of NEURALINE, and in no case has it failed. As a certain and speedy curative, this specific may be confidently relied on. "I have often proved the efficacy of Neuraline in cases of Neuralgia."—From F. J. S., Colbrook Park, Manchester.

NEURALINE MUST BE TRIED

to be appreciated. The testimony of all who have used this remedy for Nerve Pains agrees in acknowledging its extraordinary efficacy. Mr. Edgar, of Bute Lighthouse, Island of Lewis, N.B., writing to Sir James Matheson, says:—"Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Matheson for the Neuraline. It proved the most successful lotion she had applied. The relief was instantaneous."

NEURALINE should always be used for Nerve Pains, as it is most effective, and gives immediate relief.

"NEURALINE proved the most successful lotion ever applied."—Mrs. Edgar, Bute Light House, Island of Lewis, N.B. Sir James Matheson, of Stornaway, N.B., says, "Messrs. Leath and Ross are welcome to publish the testimonials to NEURALINE addressed to him."

ALL Nerve Pains, however Severe, are cured by the use of NEURALINE.

It is invaluable as a speedy and certain-relief-giver, and testimonials to its great excellence are continually being received from persons who have proved its successful qualities. NEURALINE has successfully relieved a periodical pain in my head."—From Mrs. L. F., West Malvern.

NEURALGIA Instantaneously cured.

Testimonial received by Leath and Ross from B. C., 6, Lynton Road, St. James's Road, S.E. "Having suffered from a child, a period over twenty-five years, from Neuralgia, on the recommendation of a friend (who had previously been cured by it), I tried your NEURALINE. It was instantly cured by the first application, and have been free from the pain ever since."

THE Speediest and most Reliable Specific for all Nerve Pains is NEURALINE.

Prepared by LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard; and 2, Vere Street, W. London, E.C. NEURALINE is sold by all Chemists in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d.; by post 1s. 6d. and 3s. Merchants, Shippers, and the Trade supply on the best terms with all Homoeopathic preparations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. C. Browne (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the Sole Inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name of CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—See the Times, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a Liquid Medicine which assuages pain of every kind, affords a calm and refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the Nervous System when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COLDS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Extract from the Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1866.

"It is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

From Surgeon Hawthorne, Henry Street, Banbridge, Ireland.

"I have been in the habit of prescribing your preparation of Chlorodyne, pretty largely, these last three months, and I have invariably found it useful, particularly in the latter stages of Phthisis, allaying the incessant and harassing cough; also in Chronic Bronchitis and Asthma."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

is the great specific for CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manila to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

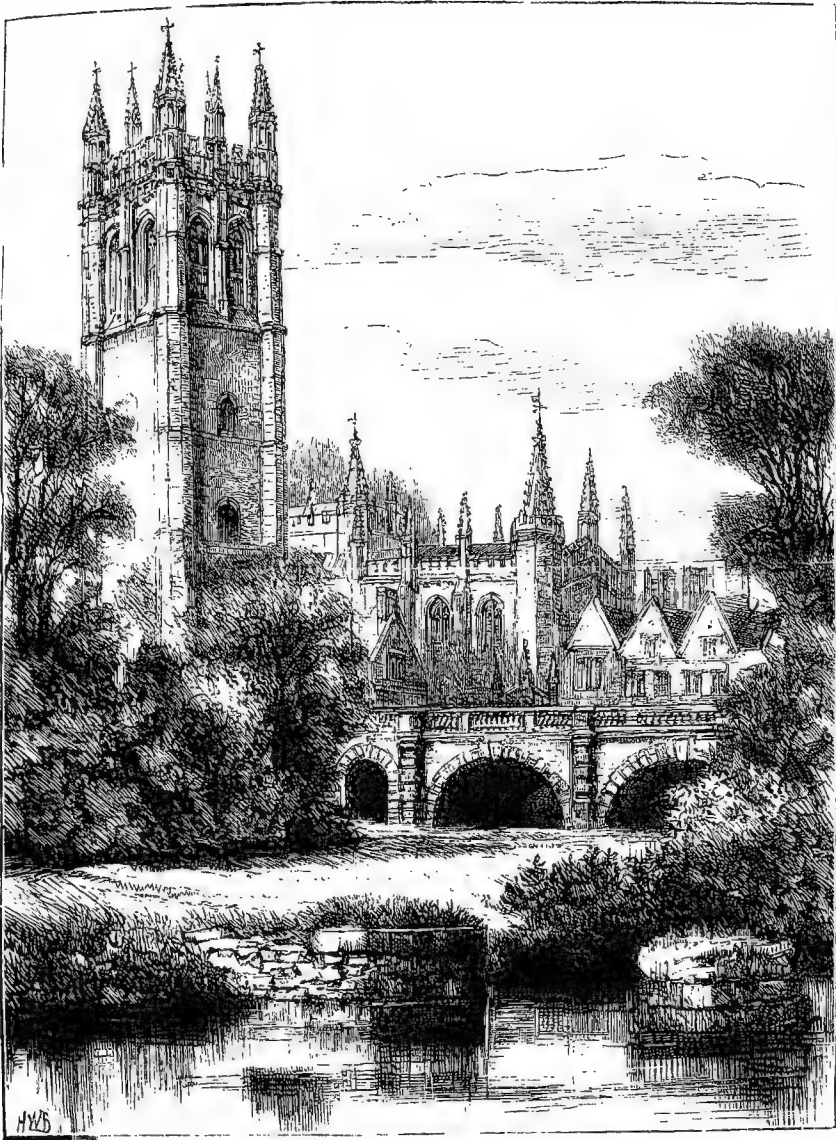
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

FROM SYMES and CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla.—January 5, 1880.

To J. T. DAVENPORT, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands,



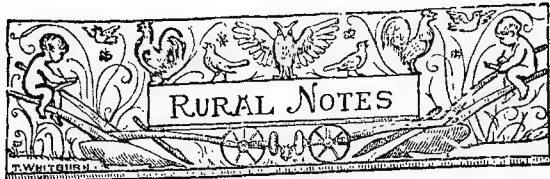
MAGDALEN BRIDGE, OXFORD, THE WIDENING OF WHICH HAS BEEN PROPOSED



RITUALISM IN MANCHESTER—THE CHANCEL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, MILES PLATTING
THE CHURCH OF WHICH THE REV. SYDNEY FAITHORN GREEN IS RECTOR



THE CONDITION OF IRELAND — STOPPING THE KILDARE HOUNDS AT KNOCKACREE



THE CHRISTMAS CATTLE SHOW AT ISLINGTON, the eighty-fourth of the Smithfield Club, is a success from every point of view, the number and quality of the entries being higher than in former years, and the attendance of visitors, whose comfort was enhanced by the employment of the electric light, quite as numerous. On Monday, the opening day, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Show. The aggregate value of the prizes was nearly 3,500*l*. The champion plate and gold medal for the best beast were awarded to Sir W. Gordon Cumming for a Scotch polled heifer; and the best sheep was one of Lord Walsingham's Southdowns. The Queen and the Prince of Wales took several prizes.

THE FLOCKS.—Farmers desiring to keep their sheep healthy should remember the importance of removing their sheep from the turnip fields whenever the land is too soft to resist the trampling of their feet without becoming slushy. Agriculturists too frequently forget that there can be no greater cruelty than to keep sheep confined in folds where they sink over the fetlocks at every step taken, and find it next to impossible to lie down. If they actually do lie down, their health will assuredly suffer.

MR. WALTER, M.P., recently addressing the farmers of Berkshire, said that of all the troubles that could affect people connected with agriculture, whether as landlords or tenants, an agricultural agitation was the worst. Landlords did not know whether or not to let their farms to tenants, however respectable, when their agreements might be upset by an Act of Parliament the very next year, almost the next month. He was not in favour of a national poor-rate. He thought the tithe system must be reformed. He entirely disapproved of extraordinary tithes. He had adopted the Agricultural Holdings Act on his own estate, not because he admired the statute, or thought it benefited tenants, but because when Parliament passed a law he did not think it right to contract himself out of it.

STORING TURNIPS.—An Englishman does not usually need reminding of the fact that he lives in a variable climate, but farmers are slow to appreciate the necessary corollaries of this truth. Last winter frosts came and killed immense quantities of turnips in the fields, yet, because we have a mild time just now, the crop is being generally left out in the fields to be fed off at leisure. As the present period seems peculiarly favourable for lifting or storing turnips, we do not think the opportunity should be lost for storing. In storing, every precaution should be taken not to place too many together; or if this is done, to afford proper means of ventilation, as turnips, when stored, heat prodigiously, and unless there is due air-circulation they are usually ruined by fermentation. Small heaps are best; with shafts up the centre when they are covered up by earth in the fields, and such shafts can easily be formed of small bundles of straw.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND has adopted a new agricultural lease, which provides that the outgoing tenant should receive compensation (1) for lime applied within seven years of the expiry of his tenancy; (2) for undissolved bones applied within five years thereof; (3) for phosphates, dissolved bones, guano, linseed, cotton, or rape cake consumed in the fields or on the land, according to a scale applicable to each. Provisions of some length liberally provide for constructions and buildings on the farm; and the clause relating to notice of removal states that new leases are to be entered into two years before the expiry of the old leases; and two years' notice of intention of change is to be given on either side. This appears to us to be a wise and salutary agreement, and we congratulate the noble President of the Royal Agricultural Commission on having "shown the way" in a good direction to his brother landlords.

BEEKEEPING.—A Norwich Society called the Norfolk and Norwich Beekeepers' Association is gaining ground among the East Anglian farmers. Upwards of a hundred members have been enrolled, and all the leading county names may be said to be represented on its list of associates and patrons. The rules declare "that the Association's object shall be the encouragement, improvement, and advancement of bee culture, particularly as a means of bettering the condition of agricultural and other labouring classes, as well as the advocacy of humanity to that most industrious of labourers, the honey-bee." We hope to see similar associations formed in each of our English counties, and are glad to learn that the county of Derby is likely soon to have an association similar to the above. "La petite culture," as meaning a system of small farms, may or may not be advisable in England; but "la petite culture," as meaning an economic and enlightened attention to the minor branches of farm industry, is, without possibility of dispute, a thing both needed and worthy of encouragement throughout the country.

RENT REMISSIONS.—The Marquis of Salisbury has just remitted a whole half-year's rent to his agricultural tenant, an act of exceptional generosity even in the present time of generous rent remissions on all sides, and in almost every agricultural district. —The Duke of Wellington has returned his tenants 20 per cent. of their rents, it being understood that the money is to be spent on the land.

THE NORFOLK AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION had the pleasure of listening to a favourable financial statement at their annual meeting last week. The Wymondham Show gave a net profit of 160*l*, whereas in the previous year when the exhibition had been at Downham, a loss of 600*l* was incurred. In 1882 Norwich will be the scene of the show, with Mr. Henry Birkbeck as president. "The very name of Birkbeck," says the *Norwich Chronicle*, "is a tower of strength in Norfolk, and we look forward to as good a year for the Society as the one it has just passed through, having every confidence that Norwich will do its duties."

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.—This famous, and by now, almost venerable, body, has resumed those sittings which the whilom patient farmer has come to regard as interminable as a Devonshire lane or the ancient Egyptian dynasties. Sir John Lambert, K.C.B., Mr. Alfred Simmons, of the Labourers' Union, and Mr. James Howard, M.P., have been under examination, the latter gentleman for a very lengthened sitting. It is commonly rumoured that the tone of the sittings is of unexpected liberality, that is to say, the Commissioners themselves are believed to be likely to make recommendations in the direction of compensation for unexhausted manures and other improvements, very possibly to advise a development of the Agricultural Holdings Act, and the rendering compulsory of the Amended Statute. Such rumours, however, are necessarily unauthoritative, the Commissioners themselves being extremely circumspect on all these matters, and guarded alike in public and private.

CORN.—The wheat sown a month ago looks stronger and greener now than did the wheat of November 1880 in the spring of the present year. A considerable acreage is strong and well-established already, so that farmers do not fear severe weather in the wheat land. The markets for wheat have not been favourable to the farmers since about a fortnight, though there has been a slight revival of inquiry within the past few days. Bright samples

of barley are in active request, there always being a good deal of fancy purchasing in this branch of trade. Inferior barley is very difficult to move, brown and blackish samples not even fetching their fair value as feeding stuffs. Peas make a good price and find a ready sale. Farmers appear to be purchasing less freely of Indian corn than was the case a year ago. Many agriculturists think that maize gives their animals a sleek and glossy appearance and increases bulk, but that it will not impart stamina or give strength requisite for the hard work of plough and cart-horses.

THE AUTUMN OF 1881 will long be remembered for its open character as well as for its gales. The weather has been remarkably mild, and the number of really fair and bright days has been unusually large. The storm of October 14th was terribly destructive in the forest and the chace, and the full extent of the damage done has hardly yet been appreciated. The gale of the 26th November was less severe, and as almost everything at all shaky had succumbed to the October hurricane, the injury wrought by the second storm appears to have been unusually light. The accompanying rains caused heavy floods in Dorsetshire, in Norfolk, and in Lincoln. It is a discreditable fact that scores of our minor rivers have been allowed to become so blocked with weeds, silt, and mud as to be unequal to hold an additional rainfall of say, one inch in forty-eight hours. The wind has been moderate since the storm, but the air has been anything but still, and all the higher lands have dried capitally, field work once again being general.

RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

IN "Under the Aspens: Lyrical and Dramatic," by Emily Pfeiffer (Kegan Paul) we have one more evidence of a poetical talent which no capable critic has ever called in question; and, if the volume be not in all respects equal to some from the same pen which have preceded it, we must remember that even Shakespeare and Scott were not—and could not be always—at their best. The most important piece in the book is a blank verse drama of considerable merit, "The Wynnes of Wynhavad," which has, it appears, been offered, but unsuccessfully, for stage production. It is not difficult to see the cause of a manager's hesitation; many and great as are the beauties of the piece, and moving as are its incidents, it is more than doubtful whether such a drama would, in the present state of the stage, prove remunerative; and, at the risk of offending the fair author, we must express a further doubt how far blank verse is suited to the treatment of so purely modern a plot. It turns on the unworthy scheme of a certain Robert Murdock to gain the hand of Winifred Wynne, by sully the fair fame both of herself and of her brother Mostyn, the dispossessed heir of Wynhavad. However, he is baffled, and all ends well. A vein of temperance runs through the piece; but it would be as fair to blame the retired brewer because men get drunk, as to denounce butchers when people over-eat themselves. The sonnets—as might have been expected—and the lyrics are exceeding good. Of the former, the series entitled "A Plea" is, perhaps, the most striking; amongst the latter we must place foremost a splendid version of a Russian legend, "The Cruise of Tears," next, the ringing ballad of "Rorke's Drift," "The Pillar of Praise," dealing with the apocryphal legend of Roslin Chapel, is also very good, and has one specially fine verse beginning "Rejoicing as the strong man in his strength." "A Lost Eden" is graceful and touching, and there is pathos in "Under the Aspens," but the subject is a sadly painful one. Altogether the volume will sustain Mrs. Pfeiffer's reputation, but we hope she will not be in too great a hurry to publish; the poet's mind needs to lie fallow at times.

The minor pieces are the best in "Darroll, and Other Poems," by Walter Cook Spens (Edinburgh: David Douglas). "Blantyre," a ballad on the terrible colliery explosion, is forcible, and every way worthy of the subject, and many of the songs are tuneful and good. But the main piece, written in fair Spenserian stanza, is not a success; it has a tendency to be prosaic, and at best the subject, a singularly heartless seduction, is not an agreeable one.

We do not agree with all the views expressed in the preface to "English Sonnets by Poets of the Past," edited by Samuel Waddington (George Bell and Sons). For instance, we cannot admit for a moment that the poems of Wyatt and Surrey are "not such as would afford pleasure to ordinary modern readers"—unless the whole class are destitute alike of heart, brain, and ear. Apart from this, the collection is a good one, and deserves a place on the bookshelf. By the bye, what has become of the manuscript sonnets by Henry VIII., mentioned by Warton as belonging to Lord Eglintoun?



FENIANISM AT BRADFORD.—On Tuesday Mr. Pollard, he Solicitor to the Treasury, stated before the Bradford magistrates the case against John Tobin, who has now been some time under arrest. It was shown that he was in the habit of nightly attending a secret meeting at a house where a man named Riley always kept watch at the door lest policemen or others passing by should overhear the proceedings; and from entries in a book which had been found at Tobin's lodging it appeared that the "Irish Republican Brotherhood" had been in existence since 1875, and that in the Bradford district it numbered 257 men and 279 "articles," *anglicè* weapons, whilst its funds amounted to 205*l*. 0*s*. 5*d*. Tobin was remanded for another week, to enable his solicitor to get up the case for the defence; he will probably be sent for trial on a charge of treason-felony.

ANOTHER GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY has been successfully perpetrated. This time the victim is Lady Trevor, and the property, worth about 30,000*l*., was carried off from Brynkinalt, Lord Trevor's seat in North Wales, on Sunday last whilst her ladyship was at church. A reward of 500*l*. has been offered for the recovery of the jewels and the apprehension of the thieves, and two of the domestics at Brynkinalt have been arrested on suspicion. Lady Trevor states that the gems were locked up in a set of drawers let into the wall of her dressing-room.

POLICE PROMOTION is, we suppose, granted in accordance with some recognised scheme or plan, but the routine must be very faulty in some way if it be a fact, as reported, that Constable Edward Robinson, 196 M, who risked his life in capturing the burglar Peace, being shot at five times, and wounded once, and whom the jury very properly recommended for promotion, is still after a lapse of three years, only an ordinary policeman.

SCOTT v. SAMPSON.—There is to be a new trial of this case on two points—first, that it was competent for the defending counsel to put questions to the plaintiff, although called as his own witness, to show that in claiming damages for defamation of character he did not stand on that pinnacle which he had set up for himself; and secondly, that Mr. Willis was entitled to put questions to Mr. Ledger in order to show that the allegations in the libel were, previously to its publication, matters of conversation in clubs and elsewhere. Mr. Justices Field and North refused a rule on the other grounds, and the defendant's subsequent application to the Court of Appeal respecting them has been adjourned, pending the arguments on the points already granted.

A CURIOUS METHOD of dealing with juvenile criminals has been invented by the stipendiary magistrate at Sheffield. The other day a lad of fifteen, who was charged before him with stealing money from a contribution-box at a chapel, was liberated on giving his written promise to be honest in future, and obtaining two sureties for his good conduct.

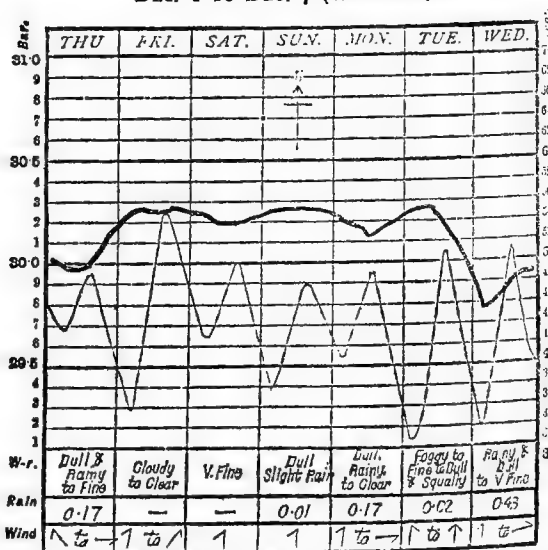
THE WELSH SUNDAY CLOSING ACT.—Mr. Justice Grove and Mr. Justice Lopes have quashed the conviction by a Flintshire magistrate of a publican for having opened his house on September 11th. Their lordships held that the words of the statute, "Day next appointed," meant the day that should be next appointed after the passing of the Act.

RAILWAY COMPANIES as well as individuals should make sure of their facts before entering into litigation. The London, Chatham, and Dover Company have had to pay 600*l*. damages to a solicitor whom they had "maliciously" prosecuted for cutting the cushions in one of their carriages, an offence of which he was entirely innocent. It had cost him 300*l*. to clear himself from the charge, and the jury gave him 300*l*. more by way of solace to his wounded feelings.

JUVENILE DESPERADOES.—On Saturday three boys, all under fourteen, each of whom carried a revolver, were arrested in Newton Causeway, the eldest having fired off his pistol in the street. They said they had come from Southampton, living by breaking into shops and churches on the way, and, meaning to do the same in London, they "had armed themselves for protection." They were remanded.

THE SENTENCES FOR BRIBERY.—We made some remarks upon this subject last week, but since then the outcry raised by the sympathisers with the convicted offenders has been greatly increased. In the columns of one daily contemporary particularly a number of letters have been printed from "indignant," "annoyed," and "disgusted" correspondents, denouncing the sentences as "unjust," "unrighteous," "revengful," and "wholly unmerited." These are backed up by a leading article, the writer of which attempts to palliate the offences of the condemned men, and suggests that the Home Secretary, now that the dignity of the law has been vindicated and the desired warning given by such sentences having been pronounced, should consent to mitigate this severity. To Mr. Justice Denman himself three letters have been sent, one approving the result of the trial, another, threatening his life if the prisoners were not speedily released, and a third, imploring that the writer might be allowed to serve the six months' imprisonment instead of one of the persons convicted, who had it seems rendered him some valuable service years ago. Amid all this mass of pleading and protestation, we are unable to perceive a single sound reason for the prayed for interference with the course of law. It is said to be unfair that these few men should suffer, while so many others equally guilty escape scot-free; a plea which would apply quite as well to cases of murder, or robbery, as to bribery. The remedy is surely not to remit the sentences of such as have been detected and whose guilt no one ventures to dispute, but to do something to bring their fellow rogues to justice. The fact of their being only middlemen is also urged on their behalf, but if the agent is to escape simply because he is an agent, we may as well legalise bribery at once. Then again we are reminded of the extremely loose notions which have for generations prevailed as to the moral turpitude of bribery, and besides this the personal respectability of the convicted men is pleaded in their favour; the reply to which is that one object of the punishment is to create a more wholesome public opinion on the moral phase of the question, whilst another is to ascertain the effect of "degrading" punishment as a deterrent agent for the repression of this particular crime. The singular notion of citing the bravery of one of the prisoners in saving the lives of shipwrecked people as a kind of set-off against his offence, and therefore a reason for lessening his punishment, is too absurd to demand serious reply; but it may be well to call attention to the statement of Mr. Justice Denman to the effect that the sentences were not passed until after the most painful deliberation and consideration on the part of himself and his two colleagues, and to the fact that the warning given of the intention to treat bribers as ordinary misdemeanants was ample enough in all conscience, having been given as long ago as the year 1869, by the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, who imposing imprisonment for various terms in addition to fines of from 5*l*. to 500*l*. upon a number of persons who had been found guilty of corrupt practices at Norwich.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK DEC. 1 TO DEC. 7 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather of this period has been rather unsettled and rainy at times, but tolerably quiet, and decidedly cooler than for some time past. During the early part of Thursday (1st inst.) a small, shallow depression passed a little to the northward of us, causing a good deal of rain and a cold south-easterly wind, but as it travelled away the weather cleared, and the wind veered to the west. During Friday and Saturday (2nd and 3rd inst.) the wind returned to south-west and south, but the weather continued fair until Sunday (4th inst.), when another depression appeared over the south of England, causing several hours' steady depression on Sunday night (4th inst.), and the early part of Monday (5th inst.). The rain on Sunday night (4th inst.), and the early part of Monday (5th inst.) of fine weather, but in the course of Tuesday (6th inst.) a depression, which was of sufficient intensity to give us strong southerly winds and some heavy showers advanced to our north-west coasts, and occasioned a brisk fall of the barometer over the whole country. On Wednesday (7th inst.), however, this also had travelled away north-eastward, and the weather in London became fine and bright, although it did not appear at all settled. The barometer was highest (30.28 inches) on Friday (2nd inst.); lowest (29.78 inches) on Wednesday (7th inst.); range, 0.50 inches. Temperature was highest (55°) on Friday (2nd inst.); lowest (33°) on Tuesday (5th inst.); range, 22°. Rain fell on five days. Total amount, 0.80 inches. Greatest fall on any one day (0.22 inches) on Wednesday (7th inst.).

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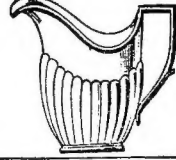
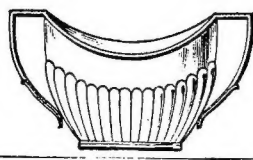
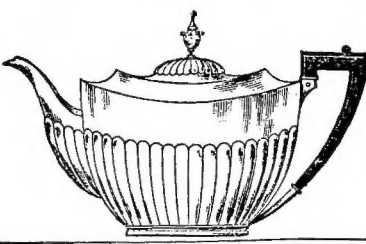
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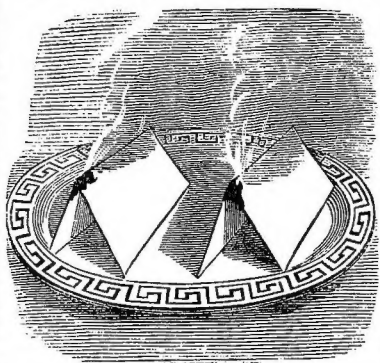
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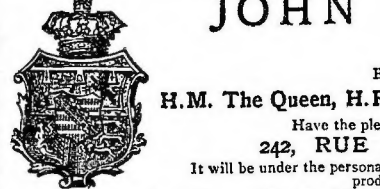
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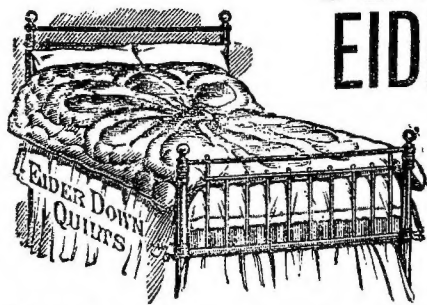
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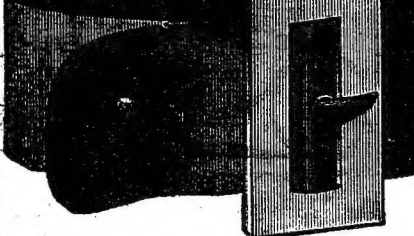


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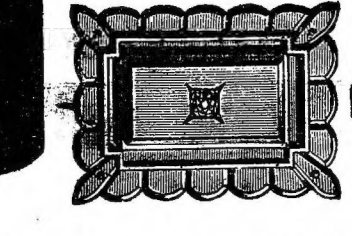
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